

INDIAN STATES' OPIUM COMMITTEE 1927—1928

VOLUME V.—REPORTS

FOR THE STATES OF

PARTABGARH,
SHAHPURA,

SIROHI,

TONK,
KUSHALGARH.

CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING THE

BHOPAL STATE, AND MR. HENDERSON'S NOTE
ON POPPY CULTIVATION.



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REPORT FOR THE PARTABGARH STATE

Mr DHANJISHAH DINSHAH MEHTA, I S O, Dewan of the State, is the Committee Member representing the State

Mr Dhanjishah Dinshah having placed before the Committee a Memorandum on Opium Cultivation in the Partabgarh State, this has been discussed and the following unanimous conclusions are recorded by the Committee —

I — OLD STOCKS OF OPIUM

There are no old stocks in the hands of merchants in the State. The Darbar possesses in the State godown 15 maunds 10 seers of opium suitable for internal consumption. At the present rate of consumption of 3 maunds 16 seers per annum (the average of the last five years) this stock is likely to be sufficient for nearly five years. Moreover, so long as the Darbar's agreement with the Government of India to produce opium remains in force there will be fresh additions to the stocks in the State godown on account of opium rejected as unsuitable for Ghazipur or opium produced in excess of the Government demand. It is consequently unlikely that the State will have to take any special steps to replenish its stocks of opium for internal consumption for a good many years.

The internal consumption of the State being thus comparatively small and the stocks in hand ample, the Darbar cannot materially assist the scheme for the reduction of the old stocks in Central India and Rajputana, and the Committee understands that the Darbar will at present advised, probably prefer to produce within the State the opium required for internal consumption, even if production for export altogether ceases.

II — PRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN THE STATE

The present production is confined to the opium required for delivery to the Government of India, amounting under the present agreement to 580 maunds. On this opium the Darbar obtains a revenue of Rs. 2-8 for every seer delivered, payment being made to the cultivators according to the classification recorded at the Ghazipur Factory at a rate less by Rs. 2-8 per seer than the rate received from Government. Consequently at a full delivery of 580 maunds the Darbar's profit is Rs. 58 000.

The Darbar also realises Rs. 4 000 by export duty on poppy seeds, etc., and the Partabgarh Municipality derives a revenue from the same source, by a cess of 1½ annas per rupee of custom duty levied at the Darbar's nakas, of Rs. 77.

The total loss is thus Rs. 62 77.

Against this profit must however be set the establishment charges and other incidental expenses incurred in producing opium for Government. These are estimated as follows.—

	Rs
Contribution to Joint Opium Officer's establishment at 3 annas per seer on 580 maunds	4 850
Expenditure on the Darbar's special opium staff	800
Incidental expenses during weighing, etc	450
TOTAL	5 400

It is probable also that the prohibition of cultivation would be followed by some increase in the sales of opium in the State shops. The present consumption, at an average of 3 maunds 16 seers for a population of 67,110, represents only 202 seers per 10,000 of population. The Darbar's profit by retail sale at the present rate is estimated to be about Rs 10 per seer, giving a profit on the present consumption of 3 maunds 16 seers of Rs 1,360. If the licit consumption were increased, owing to prohibition of cultivation, to something like 5 maunds, representing an average of about 30 seers per 10,000, the Darbar's revenue at the present rate of taxation would be increased by Rs 640.

The net loss to the Darbar (apart from land revenue) due to discontinuing cultivation for Government would thus be Rs 62,375—(Rs 5,400 + Rs 640) or Rs 56,335.

As regards the loss to the Darbar through reduction in land revenue following upon the extinction of poppy cultivation, the Committee accepts the figures given in paragraphs 47 to 50 of the printed Memorandum, showing a loss of irrigated assessment on a total khalsa area of 6,378 bighas. It is true that this includes 3,878 bighas which are not in any one year under opium cultivation. The position however, is this, that poppy cultivation is permitted to some extent (i.e., in a portion of his holding, or in one year if not another) on irrigated land. The cultivator pays irrigation rent on his holding. If the poppy were prohibited, he would have to pay the irrigation rent the very high level of which, compared with dry crop rates, is in fact justified only by the fact that he subsequently the whole of his holding non irrigated class of land with the same on such land.

In this connection the Committee finds, from figures communicated by the Darbar, that the number of wells in khalsa areas in the State is now 1,876, of which 308 had fallen into disuse after the China trade was abolished, but have been repaired since 1916 when cultivation for the Government of India began. There are 734 wells now in disrepair, all of which were probably in use

when the China trade flourished. The extinction of that trade was therefore followed, in a few years, by the abandonment of 1,042 wells or roughly one half of the total of 2,110 wells known to have been in existence when the trade flourished. The figures show how rapidly the discontinuance of poppy cultivation was actually followed by the conversion of irrigated land into dry land.

It is therefore reasonable, in the Committee's opinion, to assess the loss likely to be incurred by the Darbar in present conditions under the head of land revenue as a loss of Rs. 7 per bigha on 6,378 bighas or Rs. 44,646.

The loss to State revenues from discontinuing poppy cultivation is thus estimated at Rs. 56,335 under the head of profit from the sale of opium to Government and Rs. 44,646 under the head of land revenue making a total of Rs. 1,00,981. This represents a percentage of 19.1 on the State revenue (the average of the last five years) of Rs. 5,27,969.

The loss to the Jagirdars through reduction of rents, calculated on the same basis as for the Darbar, would be about Rs. 60,000. This figure is accepted as a rough estimate, and the Committee is impressed by the very serious reduction in Jagir revenues which the loss connotes. The Jagirdar's revenues are solely those derived from the land. He does not, like the State, obtain revenue from customs, excise, etc., and the proportionate diminution of Jagir incomes would therefore be much heavier even than that of the State revenues.

The Committee postpones for further consideration an estimate of the loss that would be incurred by the cultivators of the State if opium production were abolished. It is, however, represented by the Darbar, and the Committee agrees that the immediate result of the prohibition of poppy cultivation would be, in the special conditions obtaining in this State, not only to deprive the cultivator of a ready money crop, but to affect his whole economic condition. It is quite possible to substitute other crops for poppy, but to do this some machinery will have to be devised to provide seed,
ganda work
involved

this and some similar small States at a distance from rail and markets to place a high assessment on well irrigated land. Without it, the natural inclination of the cultivator would be to revert to non irrigated cultivation which pays proportionately a much smaller assessment. This is proved by the figures of the number of wells abandoned after poppy cultivation was decreased after the stoppage of the China trade. The States' customs export duties further decrease the cultivator's marketing possibilities for staple crops and cattle.

The Committee believes that given the above machinery the "Adan" or well irrigated land can eventually be made thoroughly productive and that the present assessment could eventually be reached, but there will be a dangerous hiatus, and to meet this a

thoroughly practical scheme must be evolved. Any diminution of area of irrigated land is to be deprecated, as wells are an insurance asset of the greatest importance against rainfall shortages.

III — FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLY OF OPIUM FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA

The Darbar would, as at present advised, continue production within the State of the opium required for internal consumption, even if production for export altogether ceased. Consequently the Darbar would not be willing to take Ghazipur opium, the taste of which is considered likely to be repellent to its consumers.

IV — THE POSSIBILITY OF ENHANCING TAXATION UPON OPIUM AND THE PROBABLE FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THIS POLICY

The Committee understands that the Darbar fully agrees with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption. The present retail selling price is 3 tolas per rupee and the present annual consumption is 3 maunds 16 seers (or 20 seers per 10,000 of population) bringing in a revenue to the Darbar from retail sale of Rs 1,360. No enhancement of the sale price is possible except with the co-operation of neighbouring States. If this were secured, the sale price might be increased by gradual stages to Rs 1-4 per tola or Rs 100 per seer, leaving a profit to the Darbar of perhaps Rs 75 per seer. Assuming that average consumption fell to 12 seers per 10,000 in consequence of the increased cost the annual sales would then be about 2 maunds and the Darbar's revenue would be Rs 6,000, showing an increase on the present revenue of Rs 4,640.

J A POPE *President*

G S HENDERSON,

AZIZUDDIN AHMED

D D MEHTA,

} *Members*

Dated Partabgarh, the 12th December 1927

Accompaniments to Partabgarh State Report

Memorandum containing "General Remarks" on Physical Features, Irrigation, Soils, Crops and Cultivation and Consumption of Opium in Partabgarh

1 *History* — Towards the end of the fifteenth century Suraj Mal Sisodia, a grandson of Rana Mokil of Mewar, conquered a part of the hilly tract inhabited by *Bhils* which was then known by the name of *Kanthal* or border country between Malwa and Gujrat. Suraj Mal's great grandson Bika settled down first at Gaspur in the middle of the low lying tract. He then proceeded to defeat a powerful *Bhil* Chieftain and to found the town of Deolia at the scene of his victory and after subduing the aboriginal

tribes in the south and overpowering the Sonigara Rajputs extended his dominion as far as Kotri on the present south eastern border of the State. Deolia remained the capital from its foundation in 1201.

2 *Boundary*—The State is divided into the three districts of Partabgarh, Magera and Sagthali and is situated in the south of Rajputana. It has an area of 886 square miles. It is bounded on the west by Mewar and Banswara, on the south by Banswara, Rutlam and Jaora, on the east by Jaora, Rampura and Bharpura (Indore), Mandsaur and Neemuch Peigwas of Gwalior and on the north by Gwalior and Mewar territories. In length from north to south Partabgarh is about 60 miles. In the south the widest part is of 16 miles. The northern section of the State spreads out to a width of about 32 miles.

3 *Physical Features*—About one third of the total area is composed of low lying country covered with forests mostly uncultivated and studded with hills isolated or in ranges. This is called the Magera where opium is not cultivated. Its drainage is borne in the Mahi River. The whole of the rest of the State, east of the Magera is on the high Malwa plateau standing between 1,000 and 1,700 ft. above the sea and is divided by the Chambal. Partabgarh being on the watershed of India is less liable to famine than most of the States of Rajputana. In the extreme south, near Kangarh, is the highest peak in the State (1,910 feet above sea level).

4 *Rivers*—The only rivers worthy of note are (1) the Tru, which rises near Partabgarh town and disappears south westwards into Banswara. (2) The Jakham which rises in Mewar to the north and flowing south west traverses the northern portion of the Magera district and then re enters Mewar. (3) The Sheo receives practically all the drainage of the southern portion of the State and after forming the eastern boundary for 24 miles turns to the north east and passing Mandera, joins the Chambal. (4) The Refum is an insignificant stream. The Jakham and Sheo are perennial rivers.

5 *Tanks*—There are 31 tanks in the State. But the principal artificial tanks are those at Rurpur, Tajh Achlaoda and Sagthali on the upland, and at Deolia in the Magera. When funds permit it is contemplated to take up the following irrigation projects of which surveys plans and estimates have already been prepared—

- (i) Gadola Tank (eight miles north-east of Partabgarh town) — Catchment area 12½ square miles. Estimate of the cost Rs. 44,217. Area to be irrigated 10,200 acres. Annual Revenue expected at Rs. 4 per acre Rs. 40,800.
- (ii) Gandhar Tank (eight miles south-east of Partabgarh) — Estimate of cost Rs. 11,757. Area to be irrigated, 96 acres, Annual Revenue expected Rs. 784.

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tribes in the south and overpowering the Sonigara Rajputs extended his dominion as far as Kotri on the present south eastern border of the State. Deolia remained the capital from its foundation in 1561 to 1866. In 1698 Rawat Partabsingh founded the town of Partabgarh and the territory takes its name from its present capital. Some of the people call the State Deolia Partabgarh.

2 *Boundary*—The State is divided into the three districts of Partabgarh, Magra and Sagthali and is situated in the south of Rajputana. It has an area of 886 square miles. It is bounded on the west by Mewar and Banswara, on the south by Banswara, Rutlam and Jaora, on the east by Jaora, Rampura and Bhanpura (Indore), Mandsaur and Neemuch, Perganas of Gwalior and on the north by Gwalior and Mewar territories. In length from north to south Partabgarh is about 60 miles. In the south the widest part is of 16 miles. The northern section of the State spreads out to a width of about 32 miles.

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5 *Tanks*—There are 31 tanks in the State. But the principal artificial tanks are those at Rampur, Jagri, Achlaoda and Sagthali on the upland, and at Deolia in the Magra. When funds permit, it is contemplated to take up the following irrigation projects of which surveys, plans and estimates have already been prepared—

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- (ii) Gandher Tank (eight miles south-east of Partabgarh)—Estimate of cost Rs. 11,787, Area to be irrigated, 96 acres, Annual Revenue expected Rs. 374.

- (iii) Bajrangarh Tank (seven miles south east of Partabgarh)
—Catchment area, 9 square miles, Estimate of the cost, Rs 42,156, Area to be irrigated, 620 acres; Annual Revenue at Rs 4 per acre, Rs 2,480

6 Wells —The number of wells in the *Khalsa* area is about 1,068. Most of these wells are *katcha* or unlined requiring annual repairs and deepening. The average cost of a masonry well is about Rs 1,500 and of a *katcha* well Rs 300. The capacity of a well differs from well to well, from village to village and from one quarter of the State to the other. Generally a two bucket well irrigates three acres of *Adan* land. A single bucket well irrigates two acres. Wells of which the water is warmish are considered much better for the poppy than those of which the water is quite cold. Good wells contain reddish earth in the inside of a wall and this is called *Mala*.

7 *Odis* —Where pools or small streams exist a platform is erected over the bank and the water is raised by bullocks in leather buckets. This contrivance costs from Rs 200 to Rs 300 for *pacca* construction and from Rs 50 to Rs 100 for *katcha* one and is called *Odi* which numbers 164.

8 *Irrigation* —The average annual area of *Khalsa* *Adan* land irrigated is about 9,008 *highas*, viz —

From wells, 7,549 *highas*, from *Odis*, 1,459 *highas*, from Tanks, insignificant.

Poppy, sugarcane, barley and vegetables are the only crops which receive irrigation. The amount of irrigation required to irrigate one *higha* of *Adan* land is about 200 leather bucket loads drawn in a day from a well by a pair of oxen.

9 *Settlement* —In 1905-06 a settlement was made in *Khalsa* villages. The number of villages dealt with has been 261, viz., 135 surveyed and 126 unsurveyed mostly in the *Magra*. In 32 surveyed villages leases have been given. In the remaining 103 villages the settlement was introduced for a term of 10 years which expired long ago. Pending revision of settlement operations, *Pattas* have been issued for 5 years commencing from 1925-26 to 1929-30.

10 *Tenures* —Rents in the proper sense of the term are unknown in the State. The system is *Ryotwari* dealing directly with the individual cultivator. There are three kinds of land tenure — (1) *Khalsa* or State land, (2) *Chakrana* (lands granted to Rajputs and State officials for service rendered), (3) *Dharmada* (lands granted *muafi* or rent free to Brahmans, Charans, Temples, etc.) All these lands including *Khalsa* cannot be mortgaged or sold.

11 *Soil Classification* —The soil classification is as under —

A —Irrigated or irrigable (Appendix II)

(I) *Adan* or poppy land habitually produces a maize crop in the autumn, followed at once by poppy in the

Rabi This land is either black or reddish or gravelly or an admixture of either of these

- (II) Adan Gair-Ahpashi Poppy land which formerly produced poppy following maize, but on which, owing to the drying or silting up or destruction of the well from which water was obtained, poppy has not been grown at all
- (III) Ranker Sometimes irrigable and sometimes not and on which poppy has never been sown
- (IV) Ranker Gair-Ahpashi For the same reason as in the case of Adan gair ahpashi, has for some time past received no irrigation

B—Dry (Malet)—

- (1) Kali superior (black cotton variety).
- (2) Kali inferior (black cotton variety)
- (3) Dhamni (a mixture of black and red or grey)
- (4) Bhuri (reddish or grey in colour)

The above mentioned dry lands (1 to 4) grow spring as well as autumn crops, but never more than one crop within the 12 months

- (5) Kaakrot (A stony or gravelly soil yielding only rain crops)

12 In the surveyed villages 81 per cent is Kali, 10 per cent Adan (Poppy land), 5 per cent Dhamni, 3 per cent Bhuri and 1 per cent Ranker and Rankrot. The greater part of the dry cultivation does not enter rain crops, but

13 *Cultivation Appliances*—No modern cultivation appliances have been brought into use in the State

14 *Harvests*—There are the usual harvests, known as Rabi, when spring crops are cut and the Kharif or autumn harvest

15 *Rainfall*—The average rainfall is 31 inches. A statement is attached (Appendix XIII)

16 The Rabi crops generally play a much more important part in the annual agricultural operations than do those of Kharif. In the Khalsa area the Rabi crops average 86,339 bighas or 44,593 acres. The Kharif crops amount to 48,300 bighas or 24,974 acres. The principal spring crops are wheat, gram and poppy. Wheat is sown in March. They are harvested in March. The yield per acre is 10 to 12 bushels in either case.

17 Among the spring crops are Sarson (mustard) also linseed Ajwan and Rai. Soya crop is sown in the rains and is not reaped until March

18 The chief autumn crops are Jowar (Millet), maize, Til or sesamum. Hemp, cotton and rice are also grown.

19 On un-irrigated land only one crop is grown within the year. Towar one year is followed by wheat or gram or linseed the next.

20 Cotton is grown every third year in the same field.

21 Sugarcane is usually planted in December or January and occupies the land for 10 or 11 months. The ordinary yield per one bigha of sugarcane varies from 12,000 to 16,000 canes, yielding 33 to 36 maunds of Gur. The crop is difficult to plant, requiring a good deal of watering not less than 30 for its full growth. One bigha of cane land receives as much watering as is necessary to irrigate four bighas of land sown with poppy. The wells in Partabgarh generally become dry in summer days and if the rains fail the crop can yield nothing. It is also very expensive to cultivate. The expenditure of cultivating one bigha of sugarcane is Rs 300. It is not popular.

22 *Poppy Crop*—The opium yielding poppy is the staple crop of Partabgarh the land being well adapted for its extensive growth. Many varieties of poppy exist, viz, (1) Dhatura having white or pink and white flowers, (2) Lalia with white or pink and white petals and broader leaves, (3) Doria with white flowers, (4) Gulab (5) Anphur (6) Batphor, (7) Thobur (8) Agria and (9) Kalabhati. The favourite of the cultivators is the Dhatura. The others are looked upon as quite an inferior kind and are not now grown.

23 The cultivator who intends to grow poppy in the winter sows maize in the field as soon as the first heavy fall of rain takes place and sometimes hemp or Uid is sown instead of maize and is ploughed into the soil before it attains to maturity. Ploughing and manuring is carried out during the weeks that precede the arrival of the monsoon. The maize is gathered early in October and from then until March the tenant's life is full of labour and anxiety. The land has to be covered with a plentiful coating of manure the field ploughed seven times in succession, the well has to be put in working order, bucket, beams ropes have to be obtained and mud has to be excavated from the inside of the well. After the seed has been sown, there is constant weeding, watering and watching to be done, and the soil has to be loosened to give freedom to the young plants and finally the juice has to be extracted and the seed capsules have to be removed. The entire family assists in these operations. Occasionally a hail storm exceptional cold or a frosty night might in a few hours ruin the poppy, on which so much labour and money have been expended. In the cultivation of one bigha of opium, a tenant is put to the expenditure of Rs 300.

24 A statement (III) is attached showing area in acres under the principal crops in the Khalsa surveyed villages of the State.

25 *Poppy Cultivation in Partabgarh*—Although Nighant, Bhavprakash and other Sanskrit medical books (supposed to have been written not less than 800 years ago) make mention of 'Ahiphen Kan' (opium), the general belief is that the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium was introduced in India by Mohamedan power and influence in the sixteenth century. According to Colonel Todd, the cultivation of poppy on a large scale in Malwa and Partabgarh was extended by the emigrants from Mewar, who owing to war, pestilence and famine during the years A D 1784, 1800 and 1818, fled from Mewar to Mandasaur, Kanthal (Partabgarh) and lower Malwa where they directed their industry to the growing of the poppy.

26 Colonel Todd gives an interesting account of the process of cultivation of opium and of cutting operations as witnessed by him in January A D 1820. Extract attached (Appendix XIX)

27 *Opium Trade*—Prior to the establishment of the Supremacy of the British Government in Malwa, there existed a considerable external sea trade in opium. The cultivation being entirely free, the cultivators were free to dispose of the produce as they liked to the traders, who avoiding British territory, exported the commodity to China through Portuguese Settlements. There was also great traffic in adulterated opium. Colonel Todd prominently brings to notice the export of the adulterated opium from Partabgarh to Spice Islands. He may be quoted here—

"In Kanthal (which includes Partabgarh Deola), or the tracts upon Mahae river, opium is cultivated to a great extent, and adulterated in an extraordinary manner. This being sold in China as Malwa opium, has greatly lessened the value of the drug in that market. The adulteration is managed as follows: a preparation of refined goor (molasses) and gum in equal proportion, is added to half its quantity of opiate coagulum, the mass is then put into cauldrons, and after being well amalgamated by boiling, it is taken out, and when sufficiently dry is well beaten, and put into cotton bags, which are sewn up in green hides, and exported to Muskat Mundi. The Gossens of these parts are the chief contractors for this impure opium, which is reckoned peculiarly unwholesome and is never consumed in Ruyntana. Rumour says that it is transported to the Spice Islands, where it is used as a manure in the cultivation of the nutmeg. The transit duties on opium, in the native States, are levied on each bullock load so that the adulterated pays as much as the pure. The Gossens smuggle great quantities."

28 Despite special measures taken from time to time by the British Government to control and regulate the exportation and transit of Malwa opium by the direct route to Bombay, all efforts

proved unsuccessful. The route continued to be Palī to Jaisalmer and Sindh to the port of Koriachi from which the opium was shipped to Daman. In 1830, the circumstances were such that the Government of India were reluctantly forced to recognize the Malwa trade and the various Darbars' right to transit *via* Daman to China. The Karachi Daman route was finally closed in A. D. 1843, when Sindh was conquered by the British Government. The traders now took the direct Bombay route under the system of passes on payment of duty. Subsequently, Scales were established at various centres—Rutlam, Mandsaur, Chitor, etc. The Government duty varied from Rs 120 to Rs 800 on chest of 140 pounds. The policy was to take the highest duty that the trade could legitimately bear, the duty being assessed with direct reference to the prices realized for Bengal opium at the Calcutta Scales.

29 In addition to the Government duty, the Partabgarh Darbar charged the traders Rs 25 per chest as Customs duty. Between 600 to 800 chests used to be exported from Partabgarh every year. The opium was locally manufactured and made up in balls of the weight of one pound each. There was then much speculation in opium dealings in the town of Partabgarh. At the time of the visit of the Royal Opium Commission in 1894, the total area under poppy cultivation in Partabgarh was estimated at 8,383 acres, yielding 2,384 maunds of crude opium. Subsequently there was depression in the China trade. The fall in prices in the China market, the closing of the mints, the increased rate of Government duty and several other causes tended to gradually lessen the export trade. At the same time, the stocks held by the traders increased on account of speculation in rise and fall of prices. When the export trade showed signs of decline and extinction, Government abolished the pass duty system as also the Scales. The result was that for some time, a smaller portion of the area was placed under poppy cultivation in the State. The restriction aroused feelings of discontent and resentment among the cultivating and trading classes. The speculators found it difficult to realise the value of opium stocks held by them owing to the stoppage of the trade. Their capital was lost and their business was ruined. The State finances also got disorganised. The wells silted and ran dry.

30 *Purchase of Opium*—In 1917, the Government introduced the existing arrangement of purchase of opium by the Government. The Durbar is allowed to produce opium annually. The produce is sufficient to provide 70% consistency of government. The agreement is for seasons 1925-26 to 1929-30, the amount of produce to be delivered to the Government at the Gazipur Factory is fixed at 580 maunds. The purchase price is regulated from time to time with direct reference to the market price.

to the prices paid to the cultivators in the United Provinces The current prices are as under —

(i) Rs 10 per seer of consistency 70° for pure opium

(ii) Rs 11 per seer for entirely milless and pure opium

This includes the bonus money of Rs 1 per seer

31 Before sowings commence licenses are issued to the cultivators The output when ready is tested and weighed at Partabgarh by the Joint Opium Officer and despatched by rail to the Factory

32 The cultivators are paid at the rate of Rs 7-8 per seer and the bonus money The Darbar receives its profit at Rs 2-8 per seer

33 Appendix XVII is a statement showing the actual area of land under cultivation and the output of crude opium purchased by Government

34 *Old Stocks of Opium*—In March 1927, through the kind offices of the Excise Commissioner in Central India and Adviser on Opium Affairs for C I and Rajputana, Indore, the Government of India were good enough to purchase the old stock of opium (4,271½ lbs) in the hands of the State and the wholesale traders Its value amounted to Rs 23 610 2

35 All wholesale licenses in the State have now been cancelled

36 *Local Consumption of Opium*—Owing to the growth of enlightenment and education, the middle classes make no use of opium The use is confined to the members of the agricultural and labouring classes a few Rajput land-owners of old type and Charans and Dhats The drug is consumed in two ways, viz (1) By taking prepared opium in the form of small pills which among the rich are frequently mixed with spices (2) By drinking decoctions of opium as *Kasumba* or *Amal Pani* Poppy heads (*post*) are also infused in water and drunk by the poorer classes Prepared opium is generally given to infants in minute doses until weaned It is medically used as household remedy It occupies a special position in ceremonies of betrothals, marriages births deaths festivals and other social usages In Holi, Dashera and other festival occasions opium is consumed It is also taken by the contending parties at reconciliations The number of opium consumers who carry the habit to excess is exceptional or insignificant

37 Opium smoking is unknown in the State

38 Poppy seeds are used in cooking dishes and so also the oil extracted therefrom During the growth of the poppy, young leaves are thinned off and eaten as vegetables The export duty on poppy seeds is fixed at Rs 10 per mound

39 *Opium Rules and Regulations*—Rules and Regulations have been prepared for the cultivation, manufacture, wholesale dealing, retail sale, import export and possession of opium (See Book entitled "Partabgarh State Law, Regulations and Rules relating to Opium and Intoxicating Drugs")

40 *Limit of Private Possession of Opium*—The limit of private possession of opium is as under—

	Tolas
Raw Opium	3
Prepared Opium	4

The limit for Sardars and Jangdars is—

	Tolas
Raw Opium	20
Prepared Opium	1

41 *Smuggling of Opium*—No case of opium smuggling has occurred during recent years

42 Opium not sent to the Gazipur Factory is purchased by the Durbar at Rs 5 to Rs 7 per seer and stored in State Godown for local consumption. At present the stock held by the State is 15 mounds. It is manufactured locally in bills.

43 *Retail Sale*—The current retail sale price is Rs 22 13 9 per seer of 80 tolas or $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee. There are no licensed retail sale vendors. Retail sale is done through departmental officials who are given fixed commission. The average retail sale all throughout the State is less than 5 mounds per year. The sale, export, etc., are governed by the prescribed Rules and Regulations.

44 *Preventive Staff*—The strength of the Customs and Excise Preventive Staff is 1 Superintendent, 5 Inspectors, 21 Nakadars, 1 Jamadar and 24 Peons.

45 *Land Revenue from Poppy Cultivation*—As stated in para 11, the irrigated or irrigable land in the State is subdivided into four classes, viz, (1) *Adan*, (2) *Adan gair-abpashi*, (3) *Ranler*, and (4) *Ranler gair abpashi*. All *Adan* land capable of producing opium is, under the present system, assessed to revenue on the assumption that poppy would be grown thereon. The rates for the 1st class vary from Rs 7 to Rs 15 per bigha. The average rate is Rs 11 per bigha. The total of 1st class *Adan* (Opium) area is 15,000 bighas viz, 6,378 in the *Khalsa* area and 8,622 in *Jagir*, *Muafi*, etc. In the *Khalsa* area it is optional with the tenant to grow or not to grow opium or to sow any other crop for opium. His assessment for the land remains the same, viz, Rs 11 per bigha as for opium.

46 When the cultivation of poppy is discontinued, the tenant would demur to pay this high rate of assessment for other crops. The revenue assessment on the *Adan* area would have to be altered, necessitating a general reduction in the rates. The reduced rates would not exceed Rs 4 per bigha for the 1st class *Adan*.

47 From 15,000 bighas of *Adan* land, only 5,000 bighas are placed at present under poppy cultivation for purchase by Government. The remaining 10,000 bighas of *Adan* are used for raising other crops. Out of 10,000 bighas, the *Khalsa* area is 3,878, while

6122 is *Jagir* and *Muafi*, for which no reliable statistics are available. The land revenue derived from the *Khalsa* area of 3878 bighas at Rs 11 per bigha amounts to Rs 42,658 per annum. This revenue would now be diminished by Rs 27,146 at the rate of Rs 4 per bigha for 3,878 bighas of *Khalsa* area.

48 As there would be no opium cultivation the whole of the opium *idan* land would have to be brought under other crops and assessed at the reduced rate of Rs 4 per bigha, instead of Rs 11 per bigha the opium rate. Out of 5000 bighas of opium cultivation land, only 2500 bighas are *Khalsa*. The *Khalsa* revenue for this would be Rs 10000 at Rs 4 per bigha against Rs 27500 at Rs 11 per bigha. Thus there would be a reduction of Rs 17500 per annum in land revenue of the *Khalsa* area. The remaining *Jagir* and *Muafi* area (2500 bighas) would also correspondingly suffer. For want of statistics this loss as well as the loss on 6122 bighas could not be determined, at present with accuracy. It would generally approximate Rs 60,254 per annum.

49 *Income*—As there would be no purchase of opium by Government the *Darbar* would cease to have its profit of Rs 5000 per annum at Rs 28 per seer on 550 maunds of opium.

50 The total loss to the *Darbar* would be Rs 1,02,646 as summarized below—

	Per annum Rs
(a) Difference of land revenue derivable from 3878 bighas of <i>Khalsa</i> land at Rs 11 per bigha and that at Rs 4 per bigha	27146
(b) Difference of land revenue derivable from 2500 bighas of <i>Khalsa</i> land producing opium for Government at Rs 11 per bigha and that at Rs 4 per bigha	17500
(c) Loss of <i>Darbar's</i> profit on 550 maunds of opium at Rs 28 per seer	5000
TOTAL	102646
51— <i>Jagirdars</i> loss for which no statistics are available	60254

51 *Cultivator's Loss*—The cultivator would be put to great hardship. His total loss cannot be ascertained. It would vary for each holding. In Appendices VII, VIII, IX, X are given the details of receipts, expenditure and profit of a tenant who has a house, a hut, well and his field and has to perform all the agricultural work by means of hired labour in cultivating a bigha of opium or planting a bigha of sugarcane, or growing a bigha of wheat or cotton.

52 It would be seen that the cultivator's profit per one bigha after paying rents would be as under—

Opium Rs 70 Sugarcane, Rs 11, Wheat Rs 6 Cotton
Rs 5

53 So far as the *Malsā* land revenue is concerned, the sugarcane rate of Rs 11 per *higha* might replace the opium rent roll. But the cultivators are wholly opposed to its plantation for the reasons that sugarcane has a season of its own, being generally planted in December or January and occupying land for 11 months, and that there is not sufficient quantity of water in the wells. There is also no demand for sugarcane. Moreover, the water is not suited to its plantation and fertility.

54 The light in which opium is regarded by the cultivators themselves, depends not only on the pecuniary value of the crop, but also on the fact that opium represents to them ready cash, wherewith a tenant is able to pay off his debts and lead a free life.

55 *Opium Committee Questions*—The following specific answers are given to the questions put to the Opium Committee:—

(1) AGRICULTURE

(a) *Extent of Poppy Cultivation*

The total area in the State that can be sown with poppy is 8,383 acres yielding about 2,384 maunds of crude opium. During the currency of the Agreement with the Government of India, for the seasons 1925-26 to 1929-30, the produce to be delivered to Government is restricted to only 580 maunds. To produce this quantity of opium, an area of 4,040 *highas* or in round figures, 5,000 *highas* (acres 2,582) would suffice.

(b) *Quality of Land and Irrigation*

Poppy is grown on irrigable land called *Adan* which habitually produces a maize crop in the *khari* followed at once by poppy in the *rabi*. The quality of the land is either black or reddish or gravelly, or an admixture of either of these.

The irrigation is mainly carried on by means of wells or *Odis*. The amount of irrigation required to irrigate one *higha* of *Adan* is about 200 leather bucket loads drawn out in a day from a well by a pair of oxen. Seven to eight such waterings are required after an interval of 10 or 11 days, until the maturity of the poppy crop.

(c) *Fluctuation in yield owing to seasonal conditions*

When the rains are short, there will be less poppy. A winter rainfall during the flowering or collection stage, would diminish the produce. The disease known as *Dholi* or *Kali Misi* would affect the plant. Cloudy weather is injurious to the crop. At times hailstorm, frost or excessive cold would destroy the plant. In normal weather the average produce would approximate 5 seers per *higha*. In dry and clear weather, the plant thrives and yield is abundant, averaging over 6 seers per *higha*.

(d) *Cultivator's view on the advantages or disadvantages of cultivating poppy compared with other crops*

The cultivator as a rule, would esteem opium above any other crop. His general belief is that the cultivation of poppy promotes the soil fertility, enabling him to grow other *kharij* and *rabi* crops. The Partabgarh *Adan* soil and climatic conditions are well adapted to the growth of poppy. Consequently, it is more valuable and profitable to the cultivator than other crops. It represents ready cash and raises the credit of a cultivator.

The cultivator is not in favour of the extensive growth of cotton, as it can only be grown every third year in the same field, while the yield is uncertain and the prices unstable. In his opinion, the Partabgarh soil is humid for the crop, producing poor yield of cotton in its saleable quality. The staple is also short and coarse. A continued exposure to rains and dew occasionally stains the cotton and makes it weigh much less and reduces its quality and strength. Such cotton is ordinarily cut heavily in price. The amount of profit is dependent upon the yield and quality of cotton. The danger of insect pest during the growth of cotton is generally present, causing a serious loss to the cultivator.

Wheat is already more than is consumed in the State. The *Ahalsa* area under wheat approximates 39,600 bighas or 20,473 acres which is 31.05 per cent of the total cultivated area, averaging 1,27,834 bighas or 66,032 acres.

In growing wheat and cotton, the great difficulty the cultivators find, is lack of funds, storage facilities and above all marketing.

The cultivator is opposed to the planting of sugarcane as it is a crop of long duration and is expensive to grow. It also requires a large amount of watering, four or five times more than the opium crop and specially at the time when the water supply is deficient in wells and streams. Poppy can be grown every year while no sugarcane can be produced on the same land for two successive years.

(e) *Substitution of other crops for poppy and the effect on the cultivator of such substitution*

It is possible to substitute cotton, wheat, sugarcane and other crops for poppy, but they are not profitable to the cultivator. The effect on the cultivator would be that he would be a heavy loser by the substitution of other crops than poppy and would be permanently crippled with debt. He would be a serf of the money-lending class. His profit would contract as shown below —

Opium Rs 30 Sugarcane Rs 11, Wheat Rs 5 Cotton
Rs. 5 per bigha

In Partabgarh the ryot has only cultivating rights and no ownership on his land.

(2) FINANCIAL

I (a) *Opium Land Revenue*

The total area in the State, capable of producing opium, is 15 000 bighas or 7,749 acres called *Adan*. For the supply of 580 maunds of opium to the Government of India, only 5,000 bighas or 2 583 acres are grown with poppy, for which the land revenue derived by the State amounts to Rs 55,000 at the average rate of Rs 11 per bigha. The remaining 10,000 bighas are cultivated with other crops. Of this area, only 3,878 bighas are *Khalsa*. Under the present *Khalsa* Land Revenue system, this *Adan* area is assessable at the average opium rate of Rs 11 per bigha. On the discontinuance of poppy the *Adan* area assessment would have to be reduced to Rs 4 per bigha. The present excess *Khalsa* land revenue for this *Adan* area amounts to Rs 27,146. In this connection, kindly refer to paras 45 to 50 above.

No land is specially cultivated with poppy for supply to other States nor for internal consumption. The demand for the latter is met out of the stock of supply to the Government of India.

(b) *Revenue from Internal Consumption*

The revenue derived from internal consumption of opium averages Rs 1 364 per annum, is based on the figures of the past 5 years.

(c) *Export Revenue*

In past years opium used to be exported to other States out of old stocks held in the State, but the export is now stopped. The old stock has been entirely disposed of as under —

State Godown stock disposed of in 1926-27, 11 maunds 19 seers
value Rs 4 912

Traders' stock exported during the years 1923-24 to 1926-27,
176 chests or 308 maunds

Income to the State from the export of the Traders' stock as
export duty, etc., Rs 16,896

(d) *Other Forms of Revenue*

The revenue, other than land revenue derived from the sale of opium to the Government of India is the profit earned by the State. The current rate of profit is Rs 2 8 per seer. For 580 maunds supplied to Government, the profit would be Rs 58,000. The average profit earned during the past five years was Rs 83,275 per annum.

(e) Other form of revenue is from export duty on export of poppy seeds averaging about Rs 4,000 per annum on 6 400 maunds at Rs 10 per maund.

(ii) *Percentage of Opium Revenue to Total Revenue of the State*

The total annual average revenue of the State is Rs 5,28,000 including Rs 1,47,863 from opium. The percentage which the opium revenue of the State bears to the total revenue of the State is 28.

(iii) *Expenditure upon control of cultivation, manufacture and distribution*

As provided for in the Partabgarh State Law and Regulation, the cultivation of opium is controlled by the Revenue Department of the State and the work connected with the test, weighing and despatch to Ghazipur Factory is carried out by the Joint Opium Officer. The cost of cultivation supervising staff averages Rs 600 per annum. The contribution towards the cost of the Joint Opium Officer and his establishment is paid at the rate of annas three per seer of opium at 70 consistency delivered to Government, which comes to Rs 4,350 a year or 580 maunds, agreed to be supplied by the State to Government. No cultivator is allowed to cultivate poppy without a license. The Revenue Staff and two Inspectors, specially engaged for the season, check and regulate the poppy cultivation. The export, import, possession and retail sale arrangements are controlled by the Excise and Customs Department Preventive Staff. There is no separate Preventive Establishment for opium.

(ii) *Illicit Practices*

No cases of illicit practices have been discovered in areas where opium is cultivated.

(i) *Smuggling*

No opium is smuggled from outside the State.

(ii) *Cost and Selling Price*

The cost of opium purchased and manufactured by the State for local consumption is 7 tolas per rupee. The selling price is 3½ tolas per rupee. If the selling price be raised it would not affect the State finances.

(iii) *Source of Supply of Opium for Local demand*

Crude opium not sent to the Ghazipur Factory is purchased by the State at the average rate of Rs 5 to Rs 7 per seer. It is manufactured for retail sale and stored in the State Godown under the custody of the State Accountant. It is issued for retail sale according to requirements on the requisition of the Excise Superintendent. The present stock of opium is 15 maunds. The local demand quantity averaging 5 maunds per annum can always be replaced from the Government of India supply quantity till such time as the cultivation is stopped.

(viii) Effect of discontinuance of Cultivation

The result of discontinuance of poppy cultivation would be that the State would be put to a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ of its total revenue which could not be made good out of the land revenue derivable from substituted crops. For want of funds, it would be practically impossible for the Durbar to make any agricultural improvements in the State or to carry out any works of public utility. The cultivator's lot would be hard. He would be unable to repay the sums borrowed by him from time to time as *taccari* advances. His profit would contract. He would always be in debt to his *bokra*. The financial loss situation is fully discussed in parae 45 to 54 above.

Steps—It is needless to say that smaller poppy producing States can ill afford to be deprived of their opium revenue. The advisability of allowing such States to continue to grow opium for delivery to Government for distribution elsewhere may be considered.

II Consumption in the State

(i) Opium is used in two ways (1) By taking prepared opium in the form of small pills, (2) By drinking decoctions of opium as *Kasumba* or *Amal pani*. It is used in ceremonies of betrothals, marriages, births and deaths. It is consumed in Holi Dasera and other festive occasions. It is taken at reconciliations. It is given to infants in minute dose until weaned.

(ii) Crude opium is prepared in the form of balls or pills.

(iii) Opium is prepared into balls without anything being mixed in it, it is sold in the form of balls of pure quality and generally consumed in little quantity. No remarkable physiological change is marked among the moderate consumers. Habitual consumers who take the drug in excess do show signs of emaciation. Their number in the State is insignificant.

(iv) Enlightenment and education would gradually reduce the consumption of opium. If the selling price be raised it may be increased to a level with that in the adjoining territories. There are no financial or other obstacles to be urged against the rise in the selling price nor to a substantial reduction in the consumption.

III Stocks of Opium in the State

There are no old stocks of opium with the traders in the State. Their licenses have been cancelled and there now remains no profiteering of any kind for them. The State stock is 15 maunds valued at Rs 13,715 10. It is kept for local retail sale. It is stored in the State Godown in the State Treasury.

IV Smuggling out of the State

No case of opium smuggling has ever been detected in recent years. The Revenue and Police and the Excise preventive staff

check smuggling under the provisions of the Rules already prescribed

V *Purchase from Ghazipur*

The Darbar would wish to make their own arrangements for internal consumption when the State stock is exhausted and cultivation stopped. The Ghazipur opium would not suit the taste of the consumers who would prefer to have home made opium.

VI *The Policy Suggested by the Government of India*

The Darbar is willing to co operate with the Government of India in taking needful steps to reduce internal consumption of opium. The Darbar would not object to the policy of raising the selling price of opium, but the discontinuance of poppy cultivation carried out would be a heavy loss. The loss would fall on him with extreme severity. Wheat can replace poppy to a certain extent, but it is not so valuable a crop as poppy is. Moreover, a considerably large area is already occupied under wheat crop in the State and it is not possible to extend the cultivation, there being no demand for it from outside at favourable rates. At present the grain-dealers hold a large quantity of wheat in stock. How the cultivator's loss was to be compensated for, is a serious question for consideration. The State land revenue would have to fall also and it would not be possible to supply the revenue now derived from opium from any other sources. There are no minerals or special industries in the State.

VII *General*

It might be considered possible to abolish opium cultivation without loss in Partahgarh, if either of the two following courses were practicable:—

- (i) To grow a substitute crop with the same available surplus of income and with the same advantages in the same area as in the case of poppy.
- (ii) With a view to make good the loss, to extend cultivation of other crops over a larger *Adan* area than that occupied by poppy at present.

Under (i) falls sugarcane, though not with the same advantages as poppy. Under (ii) would come the extended cultivation of wheat as the more valuable crop than other crops.

As already pointed out above, the plantation of sugarcane is fraught with difficulties.

To make up the loss from poppy by extensive wheat cultivation, the *Adan* area would have to be enlarged by nearly six times the area now devoted to poppy. This is not possible, as there is not so much *Adan* area available for wheat cultivation. To prepare new *Adan* for this or any other crop from dry land is expensive.

besides the preparation would require a good deal of irrigation, time trouble and labour. Already during the past three years, a large amount has been spent over the present *Adan* area in repairing wells etc. The objection is that it reduces and less quantity of it.

Situated as Partabgarh is in the midst of surrounding States, far from Railway line of communication with no trade or commercial facilities or industrial activities the only course that would suggest itself is the retention of poppy cultivation the yield being distributed for consumption elsewhere in States and British India.

In the event of the Government of India wishing to prohibit total poppy cultivation, it is hoped that the consideration of the fiscal condition of each of the smaller opium producing States which have no other source of revenue to replace the opium income, will not escape the attention of the Government of India. The large States have several resources of revenue besides opium and can well afford the loss of revenue from poppy cultivation but not so the smaller States.

It cannot be disputed that prohibition of poppy cultivation would go hard for the Darbars concerned to make both ends meet. The question for consideration would then be whether for the loss of opium revenue the Darbars would be justified in claiming compensation proportional to the loss sustained. The Darbars themselves will have to compensate the cultivators who will be obliged to grow on the land at present devoted to opium other crops the best of which will not pay more than $\frac{1}{4}$ (one fourth) of poppy. This loss will certainly have to be made up to the tenants in the shape of a reduction of land revenue rates and so it will be a loss to the States concerned.

Again the removal of the income from the opium cultivation would reduce a large proportion of the cultivation class who now grow opium from the present status of comparatively well to do people paying rents to that of day labourers living from hand to mouth and unable to pay arrears of rents or Taccavi advances and "Sawan" cess. This will be a further loss to the State.

The following statistics are compiled for general reference —

- I Table of Weight and Land Measure
- II. Statement showing classification and area of soils in *Khalsa* villages
- III Statement showing area under principal crops in *Khalsa* villages (*vide* para 24)
- IV Statement showing percentage of principal crops in *Khalsa* villages
- V Statement showing rates of assessment of *Adan* land in *Khalsa* villages

- VI Statement showing the loss resulting to the cultivator in growing wheat instead of the contracted quantity of opium (550 mounds) supplied to Government
- VII Statement showing expenditure incurred and profit made by cultivators in growing opium (*vide* paras 51 and 52)
- VIII Statement showing expenditure incurred and profit made by cultivators in growing sugarcane (*vide* paras 51 and 52)
- IX Statement showing expenditure incurred and profit made by cultivators in growing wheat (*vide* paras 51 and 52)
- X Statement showing expenditure incurred and profit made by cultivators in growing cotton (*vide* paras 51 and 52)
- XI Statement showing loss resulting to the State, Cultivators and Jagirdars by discontinuance of opium cultivation (*vide* para 50)
- XII Statement showing total receipts of the State for past five years
- XIII Statement showing rainfall (*vide* para 15)
- XIV Statement showing number of live stock and agricultural implements
- XV Statement showing numbers of Urban and Rural population
- XVI Statement showing number of Bhils and Minas
- XVII Statement showing income realized by supply of opium to Government (*vide* para 33)
- XVIII Statement showing area under poppy cultivation
- XIX Extract from Todd's Rajasthan describing process of opium cultivation and cutting operations (*vide* para 26)

APPENDIX I

Weight and Land Measurements in Partabgarh State

WEIGHT

2½ Tolas	make 1 Ounce
16 Ounces	, 1 lb
2 lbs	„ 1 Seer=80 Tolas
40 Seers	„ 1 Maund
1 Maund, 16 seers or 112 lbs	„ 1 Cwt
20 Cwts	„ 1 Ton=23 Maunds
1 Chest of Opium=140 lbs or 1 maund and 30 seers	

LAND MEASUREMENTS

20 Kachwansis	make 1 Biswas
20 Biswansis	, 1 Biswa
20 Biswas	1 Bigha=2 500 square yards
1 Bigha 18 Biswas 14 Biswansis and 8 Kachwansis or 4 840 square yards	(1 Acre
Roughly 1 Bigha=a little over ½ (half) acre i.e. one acre is smaller than two bighas by 32 per cent	
1 000 Bighas=516½ Acres.	

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the classification and area of soils in the Khalsa villages of Partabgarh State during the Sambat year 1983

Number	Soils	Area		Remarks
		B gha	Acre	
	<i>Irrigable</i>			
1	Adan (Well)	6 900 1	3,564	649 B ghas new Adan produced from unirrigable and dry land
2	Adan (Oru)	1 468 14	751	
3	Adan Gaur Abpash	2 400 0	1 066	
4	Ra khar	486 18	251	
5	Rankhar Gaur Abpash	150 8	77	
	Total	11 485-19	5 931	
	<i>Unirrigable or Dry Land</i>			
6	Kal I	98 862 12	51 065	
7	Kal II	88 123 12	46 518	
8	Dhamni	30 031 5	15,511	
9	Bhuri	1 606 6	9 119	
10	Kankarot	20 004 19	10 332	
11	Cultivated from Unculturable	374 12	194	
12	Unculturable	17 818 9	9,218	
	Total	2 72,901 15	1 40 057	
	Grand Total	2 84 387 14	1,48,888	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the area under the principal crops in the Khalsa villages of the Patiala State during the Sambat year 1933 (1926-27)

Produce	Area	
	Bighas.	Acres
<i>Rabi Harvest</i>		
Wheat	39,600	20,153
Gram	6,175	3,140
Sarson and Linseed	11,890	6,143
Poppy	3,291	1,700
Wheat with other crops	5,684	2,935
Soya	8,412	4,316
Ajwan and Rai	681	353
Barley and Peas	686	355
Miscellaneous	9,920	5,123
Total	86,339	44,598
<i>Kharif Harvest</i>		
Jawar, Moong and Tur	18,444	9,529
Maize and Urd	10,091	5,676
Til seed	4,617	2,385
Hemp	503	256
Cotton	12,925	6,676
Rice	316	179
Sugarcane	163	78
Other crops	570	294
Total	48,349	24,974
Total both harvests	1,34,688	69,572
Double cropped area	6,854	3,510
Net cropped area	1,27,834	66,062

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the percentage of each of the principal crops to the cultivated area in Khalsa villages of the Partabgarh State during the Sambat year 1983 (1926-27)

Produce	Bighas (Percentage)	Remarks
<i>Rabi Harvest</i>		
Total cultivated area under all crops .	1 27 574	=65 032 Acres
Wheat	30 07	
Gram .	4 83	
Sarson and linseed .	2 30	
Poppy .	2 57	
Wheat with other crops . . .	4 44	
Soya .	6 08	
Ajwain and Rai	03	
Barley and Peas	53	
Miscellaneous minor crops .	7 77	
Total	61 52	
<i>Kharif Harvest</i>		
Jawar Mung Tur	14 42	
Maize and Urd	8 9	
Til seed	3 1	
Hemp	23	
Cotton	10 10	
Rice	27	
Sugarcane	11	
Other crops	11	
Total	37 77	
Total both harvests	105 29	
Double cropped area	5 23	
Net cropped area	100	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the rates of assessment per bigha of Adan in the Khalsa villages of the Partabgarh State.

Serial Number.	Number of Villages	Rate per Bigha.
		Rs
1	12	7
2	4	8
3	20	10
4	2	11
5	2	12
6	1	13
7	1	14
8	33	7 to 15
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	75	
	<hr/>	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the loss resulting to the cultivator in growing wheat, instead of the contracted quantity of opium (580 mds.) supplied to Government.

(Average area to produce 580 mds. of opium supplied to Government—8 000 bighas)

Opium.	Receipts	Expenses.	Difference	Wheat	Receipts.	Expenses	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs	Rs.	Rs	<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Price of 580 mds. at Rs. 8 per mds.	1,85,000	.	"	Value of wheat produced at 8 mds. per bigha and Rs. 3/8 per md.	1,40,000	"	"
Value of poppy seed at Rs. 12 per bigha	60,000	"	"	<i>Expenditure</i>			
Other crops grown with poppy at Rs. 5/8/0 per bigha	37,500	"	"	Cultivation of wheat at Rs. 20 per bigha.	1,00,000		"
Value of Makhi and Urd at Rs. 24 per bigha.	1,20,000	"	"	Rent at Rs. 4 per bigha	20,000		"
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Cultivation of Makke at Rs. 10 per bigha	.	50,000	"				
Cultivation of poppy at Rs. 30/8 per bigha	.	1,52,500	"				
Rent at Rs. 12 per bigha	.	55,000	"				
Total	3,03,100	2,57,500	1,25,600	Total	1,40,000	1,20,000	20,000
Deduct profit on wheat (vide column 8)	.		20,000				
Net loss to cultivators	.	"	1,15,600				

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by cultivators of the
 Partabgarh State in growing opium and the profit made per bigha
 for the year 1926-27

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
<i>A Maize</i>	<i>P a n p</i>	<i>A Maize</i>	<i>R s a p</i>
Maize 3 mds. nt F's 2 per md	18 0 0	Manure 4 carts	1 8 0
Urd 2 mds	4 0 0	Cartman w th cart and manure	0 12 0
Maize stalks and straw	2 0 0	spread ng	1 8 0
		"long" ng 3 t mes	0 4 0
		Seed	0 8 0
		on ng	1 0 0
Total	24 0 0	Hoe ng	2 0 0
		Weed ng	1 0 0
		Watch man	0 8 C
<i>B Opium</i>		Cutt ng cobs	1 0 0
Opium 5 seers at Rs 8 per seer	40 0 0	Clean ng cobs and rem in	1 0 0
Poppy seed 2 mds	12 0 0	g a t	
Ga le Masu etc	5 8 0	Total	11 0 0
		<i>B Op</i>	
Total	57 8 0	Manure	2 1 0
		Cartman w th cart and man	1 8 0
		spread ng	5 4 0
		Pl ng ng and lo all g 7 times	0 8 0
Total of A and B	81 8 0	Bed making	1 0 0
—Profit per b gha	30 0 0	Seed	0 4 0
		Sow ng	3 0 0
		Weed ng 4 t mes	7 0 0
		Water ng 7 t mes	1 12 0
		Labourers f r watch ng	1 0 0
		Watch man	5 0 0
		Extract ng ju ce	2 0 0
		Repu r ng wells etc	
		Total	30 8 0
		State Rent	11 0 0
Grand Total	81 8 0	Grand Total	81 8 0

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by cultivators of the Patnagarh State in growing Sugarcane and the profit made per bigha for the year 1926-27

Receipts.	Ponds Gundgari A.	Bansa Bhad B.	Expenditure	Ponds Gundgari A.	Bansa Bhad. B.
	Rs A P.	Rs A P.		Rs A P.	Rs A P.
A Ponds Gundgari			A Ponds Gundgari		
a Ponds canes from 12 000 to 16 000			B Bansa Bhad		
b Gundgari from 16,000 to 20,000			Manure 10 carls	3 12 0	3 12 0
or			Cartman with cart and manure	1 4 0	1 4 0
Gur 36 mds at Rs 9½ per md	342 0 0		Spreading manure	1 0 0	1 0 0
B Bansa Bhad			Ploughing (6 times)	5 0 0	5 0 0
Bansa Bhad canes from 25 000 to 30,000			Leveling the surface and breaking clods	2 0 0	2 0 0
or			Ploughing to open fur rows	1 0 0	1 0 0
23 mds at Rs 5½ per md			Bed making or making divisions	1 8 0	1 8 0
			Seed	90 0 0	40 0 0
				3 0 0	3 0 0
				1 0 0	1 0 0
				1 8 0	1 8 0
				1 0 0	1 0 0
Total				1 0 0	1 0 0
				1 8 0	1 8 0
				12 0 0	12 0 0
			Watering	37 0 0	67 0 0
			Fencing	24 0 0	24 0 0
			Taking out canes or harvesting	3 8 0	3 8 0
			Cleaning canes	5 0 0	5 0 0
			Hire of oxen	16 0 0	16 0 0
			Hire of crusher	18 0 0	18 0 0
			Wages for crushing and making gur	6 0 0	15 0 0
			Oil, etc., for crusher	2 0 0	2 0 0
			Miscellaneous	18 0 0	18 0 0
			Repairing and clean- ing well	3 0 0	3 0 0
			Total	300 0 0	45 0 0
			State rent for 3 years	22 0 0	21 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	331 0 0	273 0 0	GRAND TOTAL	331 0 0	259 0 0

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by cultivators of the Parlatgarh State in growing Wheat and the profit made per bigha for the year 1926-27

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount.
	Rs A P		Rs A P.
Wheat made 8 at Rs 21 per 6 mds .	28 0 0	Manure 8 carts . .	3 0 0
Straw	1 0 0	Cartman with cart . .	1 0 0
		Manure spreading . .	0 8 0
Total	29 0 0	Ploughing 4 times . .	3 0 0
Profit	5 0 0	Seed	2 0 0
		Sowing	1 0 0
		Watering 3 times . .	4 8 0
		Labourers	1 8 0
		Watchman	1 0 0
		Reaping	1 0 0
		Bringing to the threshing ground	0 8 0
		Threshing	0 8 0
		Winnowing	0 4 0
		Transporting charges . .	0 4 0
		Total	20 0 0
		State Rent	4 0 0
GRAND TOTAL . .	24 0 0	GRAND TOTAL . .	21 0 0

APPENDIX X

Statement showing expenditure incurred and profit made by cultivators in growing Cotton.

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
	Rs. A P		Rs. A P
Cotton 5 mds at Rs 8 per md	40 0 0	Manure 8 carts	8 0 0
		Cartman with cart	1 0 0
Total	40 0 0	Manure spreading	0 8 0
		Ploughing 4 times	3 0 0
		Seed	0 8 0
		Sowing	1 0 0
		Hoeing 3 times	1 8 0
		Weeding 3 times	6 8 0
- Cultivator's profit	5 0 0	Watering 2 times	6 0 0
		Labourers	11 8 0
		Picking charges	4 8 0
		Watchman	1 0 0
		Total	30 0 0
		State rent	5 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	35 0 0	GRAND TOTAL	35 0 0

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the total loss to the State, Cultivators and Jagirdars by the discontinuance of cultivation of poppy in the Patabgarh State.

Item.	Particulars	Bigha.	Amount.
		-	Rs.
1	Khalsa Cultivators	6,378	...
2	Muafi Cultivators	2,222	...
3	Jagir Cultivators (Approximate)	6,400	...
4	Total	15,000	...
5	Land revenue on Adan area (item No. 4) at average opium rate of Rs. 11 per bigha . . . . .	...	1,65,000
6	—Land Revenue when wheat is cultivated at Rs. 4 per bigha . . . . .	...	60,000
	Loss of revenue being difference of items 5 and 6		
			Rs.
7	Khalsa		44,648
8	Muafi		15,554
9	Jagirs and Estates		44,800
	Total		1,05,000
	Total loss to State		
10	Land revenue (item 7)		44,648
11	Profit on 590 mds at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer		58,000
12	Customs duty		4,000
	Total		1,06,648
13	Cultivators' loss (vide Appendix VI) . . . . .	...	1,15,600
14	Jagirdars and Muafidars' loss (items 6 and 9) . . . . .	...	60,354
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,82,600

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing total Receipts of the Partabgarh State during the past five years from Sambat 1978 to 1982, A D. 1922-23 to 1926-27.

Heads.	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total 5 Years	Average of five years.
1. Land Revenue	1,53,722	1,92,558	1,92,543	3,97,846	2,04,155	9,70,824	1,94,165
2. Tanks	20,130	23,124	20,797	22,114	21,645	1,07,810	21,562
3 Customs	1,13,692	1,46,690	1,08,399	1,91,104	1,84,375	7,54,264	1,50,852
4 Judicial	19,859	12,431	11,543	14,680	13,575	66,118	13,224
5. Abkari	39,896	50,810	53,496	59,437	58,065	2,61,204	52,241
6. Forest	3,510	4,248	4,281	4,800	6,184	23,023	4,605
Total	3,74,339	4,29,863	4,51,059	4,89,981	4,67,999	21,83,241	4,36,648
7. Opium profit	70,761	1,32,676	85,054	59,720	38,144	4,16,375	83,275
8. Revenue from internal consumption of Opium.	1,426	1,384	1,271	1,141	1,465	6,817	1,363
Total	72,237	1,34,060	86,325	60,861	39,609	4,23,192	84,638
9. Road Tax	2,414	2,415	2,683	2,736	2,724	12,971	2,594
10. House Rent	1,078	1,026	1,340	2,415	2,201	8,060	1,612
11. Garden	637	457	456	441	399	2,390	478
12. Miscellaneous	2,166	2,379	1,765	1,650	2,036	9,996	1,999
Total	3,581	3,662	3,561	4,506	4,636	20,446	4,089
Grand Total	4,52,971	5,70,299	5,43,627	5,88,084	4,84,968	26,39,850	5,27,969

APPENDIX XIII. Statement showing rainfall in the Portaburgh State from 1920 to 1927

Year	Rainfall	Portaburgh Town						Zila Hathnaga						Zila Sakhalin						Grand Total	Average
		June	July	August	September	Remaining months	Total	June	July	August	September	Remaining months	Total	June	July	August	September	Remaining months	Total		
18 C (1820)		4.72	7.37	3.20	1.22	1.34	12.63	4.1	8.8	5.45	0.30	0.0	13.67	3.91	15.10	9.48	3.83	0.0	31.31	63.43	21.18
1877 (1821)		0.20	4.16	6.4	7.65	0.15	18.30	0.0	3.44	3.38	0.43	0.0	13.65	0.0	3.08	10.78	12.64	0.0	25.56	60.73	20.24
1878 (1822)		2.60	7.12	3.40	16.31	1.20	32.63	2.24	3.45	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.69	3.23	8.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	43.75	16.00
1879 (1823)		0.0	17.37	2.60	6.71	1.40	32.63	0.0	10.69	7.41	0.04	0.0	24.4	0.0	27.38	12.23	8.28	0.0	84.46	111.47	37.14
1880 (1824)		1.50	11.16	10.76	7.10	1.02	31.54	0.2	13.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.63	5.72	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.74	67.00	22.63
1881 (1825)		5.92	5.74	3.12	0.0	2.22	16.7	5.43	6.64	4.3	0.07	1.15	16.2	9.18	10.39	4.74	0.20	1.30	28.68	60.04	20.31
1882 (1826)		0.44	- 48	13.72	9.88	0.7	61.50	1.70	11.57	14.31	6.23	0.0	30.10	0.63	8.77	10.80	6.20	0.0	32.58	100.5	33.25
1883 (1827)		1.55	75.68	12.02	2.78	1.24	35.8	1.24	18.72	17.62	5.15	0.0	39.33	0.54	79.25	12.21	6.31	0.0	53.67	146.74	51.75
Total of 5 years Average		17.16	25.8	60.76	28.44	9.71	216.30	18.10	73.06	59.69	23.3	1.15	174.12	18.21	138.85	73.73	37.65	1.30	249.67	630.93	213.10
							27.2						21.27						31.20	79.60	26.64

1 = Represents Inches C = Represents Centa

2

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the Live Stock and Agricultural Implements
in Khalsa villages of the Partabgarh State for the Sambat
year 1933 (1926-27)

	Number
Cattle or Injiments	
Oxen	8 438
Cows	7 630
He calves	3 946
She calves	3 619
He Buffaloes	1 07
She Buffaloes	3 298
Young ones of Buffaloes	1 800
Horses	483
Mares	696
Sheep and Goat	9 000
Other Animals	300
	TOTAL
	40 600
Ploughs	
Carts	3 889
Leather Buckets	691
	1 831

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Urban and Rural Population in the Partabgarh
State according to the Census of 1921

Name of Unit.	Population								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Partabgarh Town	3,182	915	-	4 666	4 666	-	4 516	4 516	-
Hathnua Zila	28,484	-	28,484	14,422	-	14,422	14,062	-	14 0 2
Saghal Zila	20 604	-	20 604	10 491	-	10,491	10 0	-	10,103
Magra Zila	8,840	-	8 8 0	4 503	-	4 50	4 73	-	4 337
Total	67 110	9,150	57 925	34 020	4 666	29 400	3 000	4 516	28 04

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the number of Bhils and Minas in the Parlabgarh State according to Census of 1921.

Animals	Male	Female	Total
Bhils	12 806	12 416	25,252
Minas ,	72	60	132
Total .	12,878	12,506	25,384

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the area under poppy cultivation and the quantity supplied to the Government of India during the past 11 years

Season	Actual area in Bighas	Area in acres	Quantity of opium in mds.	Average produce per bigha	Rate per seer in Rupees	Total value
1973 .	3,917	2 023	436	11 15	9	1,56 011
1974 .	4,672	2,413	198	3 68	9	74,835
1975 . .	399	206	33	7 05	10	13 693
1976 . .	8,293	1,701	254	5 61	14	1,26 668
1977 .	3,785	1,955	518	12 17	14	3,01,714
1978 . .	5,010	2,693	599	10 02	15	3,54,080
1979 . .	7 676	3,976	993	10 35	16	5,96,786
1980 . .	6,742	3,462	718	8 35	16	4,33,120
1981 . .	6,814	3,261	729	9 41	13	3,84,554
1982 .	3 650	1,839	297	6 74	13	1,55,856
1983 . .	6,143	2,811	844	12 40	10	3,37,474

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement showing area under poppy cultivation

Zilla	1919-20		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Villages	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	B. Ghas	V. Ilagees	
Kholas																
Hathuria Zilla	38	569-11	41	1,379-3	41	1,849-5	45	2,554-11	47	2,581-16	46	2,388-17	47	1,310-7	36	1,936-17
Barghalla Zilla	41	9-3	33	846-3	32	6-9-5	34	1,478-9	36	1,384-12	35	1,204-1	36	733-19	37	1,320-2
Total	69	1,746-16	74	2,155-6	73	2,228-10	79	4,023-0	83	3,963-8	81	3,592-18	83	2,044-6	75	3,256-19
Jag r																
Hathuria Zilla	77	1,021-3	79	1,134-3	91	1,691-2	97	2,449	99	2,087-1	100	1,988-9	99	1,025-18	81	1,949-9
Barghalla Zilla	31	423-16	30	426-4	56	612-6	40	909-3	40	711-12	41	682-14	41	480-0	39	836-17
Total	108	1,544-19	109	1,630-7	127	2,291-18	137	3,653-12	139	2,798-12	140	2,671-3	140	1,505-18	120	2,886-6
Grand Total	17	3,400-15	183	3,851-13	200	5,000-8	216	7,661-12	222	6,742-0	221	6,314-1	223	3,500-4	195	5,442-5
Area in acres	-	1,701	-	1,955	-	2,593	-	3,965	-	3,482	-	3,061	-	1,839	-	2,811

APPENDIX XIX.

Process of cultivation of opium and of cutting operation as witnessed by Colonel Todd in January A. D. 1820

But to proceed with the process of cultivation. When the crops of Indian corn (*mukhi*) or of hemp (*sunu*) are gathered in, the stalks are rooted up and burned, the field is then flooded, and, when sufficiently saturated, ploughed up. It is then copiously manured with cow-dung, which is deemed the best for the purpose, but even this has undergone a preparatory operation, or chemical decomposition, being kept in a hollow ground during the rainy season, and often agitated with long poles, to allow the least to evaporate. In this state it is spread over the fields and ploughed in. Those who do not keep kine, and cannot afford to purchase manure, procure flocks of goats and sheep, and pay so much a night for having them penned in the fields. The land being ploughed and harrowed at least six or seven times until the soil is almost pulverised, it is divided into beds, and slight embankments are formed to facilitate irrigation. The seed is then thrown in, the fields are again inundated, and the seventh day following this is repeated to saturation. On the seventh or ninth, but occasionally not until the eleventh day, the plant springs up, and on the twenty fifth, when it has put forth a few leaves, and begins to look withered, they water it once more. As soon as this moisture dries, women and children are turned into the fields to thin the plants leaving them about eight inches asunder, and loosening the earth around them with iron spuds. The plant is at this stage about three inches high. A month later, it is watered moderately, and when dry, the earth is again turned up and loosened. The fifth water is given in about ten days more. Two days after which a flower appears here and there. This is the signal for another watering called 'the flower-watering', after which, in twenty four or thirty six hours, all the flowers burst their cells. When about half the petals have fallen, they irrigate the plants sufficiently to moisten the earth and soon the rest of the flowers drop off, leaving the bare capsule, which rapidly increases in bulk. In a short period, when scarcely a flower remains, a whitish powder collects outside the capsule, which is the signal for the cutting operation.

The field is now divided into three points, around which cotton thread is to prevent its making too deep an incision, and thus causing the liquid to flow into the interior of the capsule. The wound is made from the base upwards and the milky juice which exudes coagulates outside. Each plant is thrice pierced, on three as soon as the Sun begins to warm. Secondly, the coagulation is taken off. Each plant is once more pierced, to h morning this extract is immersed from drying up. The juice being The capsules are therefore broken are spread out upon the ground, and being covered with a cloth, they tread out the seed, which is sent lest the cattle should eat them, as it is a poisonous.

Poppy oil is more used for the *cherag'A* (lamp) than any other in Newar. They calculate a maund (of forty seers or about seventy five pounds weight) of seed for every two seers of milk. The price of seed is now twenty rupees per maund of one hundred and twelve (*cutcha*) maunds.

One *beega* of malwa land of the measure *Shakjhami* (when the *jureeb* or rod is one hundred cubits long) will yield from five to fifteen seers of opium juice, each seer being forty-five *salmuthah* rupees in weight. The medium is reckoned a good produce. The cultivator or farmer sells it, in the state described to the speculator, at the price current of the day.

The purchaser puts it into cotton bags of three folds, and carries it home. Having obtained the leaves of the poppy, he spreads them in a heap of two or three inches in depth, and thereon deposits the opium, in balls of fifteen rupees' weight each, which are allowed to remain five months for the purpose of evaporation. If the milk has been thin, or treated with oil, seven parts in ten will remain, but if good and pure, eight. The *beoparris* (speculators) then sell it, either for home-consumption in Rajpootana, or for exportation.

SUPPLEMENT TO PARTABGARH "MEMORANDUM"

Statement showing dryage and average purchase price of Opium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Weight	Dryage when balle prepared from crude opium	Difference 2 and 3 of columns 2 and 3	Dryage in balls when completely dried	Actual weight after dryage deducting all dry etc	Period of Consumption	Average weight of opium in a mound after deducting dryage	Cost price	Average Price per Seer of 60 tolas	Remarks
	Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs	Srs	Re	Rs	As
19 6 (1919-20)	17	25	14	13	36	13	17	7,039	12	9
19 7 (1920-21)	5	6	4	38	16	4	22	2,088	11	8
19 8 (1921-22)	16	30	14	8	1	1	27	6,500	18	13
19 9-21 (1922-23 to 19 4-25)	8	37	7	9				1,907		
19 22 (1923-26)	2	6	1	19				388		
19 23 (1926-27)	1	20	1	30				57		

This is at present issued to Excise Deptt for local consumption } Not yet fit for consumption

SUPPLEMENT TO PARTABGARH "MEMORANDUM"

Statement showing the opium stock in the State Godown on the 31st August 1927, its price and age

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8 year in which trade opium was purchased.	Weight.		Purchase Price.	Age of -manufactured opium in - years	Remarks
	Mds.	Srs			
1918 (1921 22)	-	23	290	6	Consumed by the end of October 1927
1919 81 (1922 23 to 1924 25)	7	9	1,907	3 to 5	It is being consumed
1922 (1925 26)	2	6	389	2	Not yet fit for consumption (under evaporation) Dryage not deducted
1923 (1926 27)	-	20	57	1	Ditto
1924 (1927 28)	4	33	1,310	Over 10	This opium (in balls) has been purchased from the remaining stock with the wholesale traders whose licenses have been cancelled
Total	15	10	3,947		
1914	3	18			
Rejected opium of wholesale dealers	1	3			To be destroyed

REPORT FOR THE SHAHPURA STATE

*Babu RAGHUNATH SINGH, District Magistrate, Shahpura,
is the Committee Member representing the State*

A Note containing the information required on the Terms of Reference, supplied by Babu Raghunath Singh on behalf of the Darbar, is recorded by the Committee as an accompaniment to this Report

There is poppy cultivation in the State only in one village, Rakshi, which is surrounded by Mewar territory. There are no stocks of opium in the hands of merchants or private persons. The Committee's discussion has, therefore, been mainly concerned with the following three points of importance, in regard to which the Committee unanimously records the conclusions given below:—

1 The President explained that a scheme is under discussion having for its object the purchase and storage in godowns in a central position of all stocks of old opium at present in the possession of merchants and private persons in Central India and Rajputana. These stocks are roughly estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 maunds, and the object of the scheme is to enable them to be placed immediately under control and to be passed into consumption as quickly as possible.

The consumption in the Shahpura State was 7 maunds 7 seers in 1926-27, representing in the population of 48,130 a consumption of 59.6 seers per 10,000.

The Shahpura Darbar are prepared to assist the scheme outlined above, should it be brought into operation, by prohibiting poppy cultivation and by purchasing from the central stocks the opium required for internal consumption in the State, provided—

- (1) that prohibition of poppy cultivation is enforced in the Mewar State,
- (2) that the opium is of good quality and suitable for consumption in the State,
- (3) that the authority responsible for purchasing the opium and reselling to the States makes no profit on the transaction, the price being arranged so as merely to cover expenditure,
- (4) that the cost of opium is not greater than the cost of production in the State, and
- (5) that the Darbar retain the inherent right of opium production, and are at liberty to permit cultivation if any of the conditions (1) to (4) above is not fulfilled.

2 The Committee then discussed the suggestion of the Government of India that the States should, after the stocks of old opium

are exhausted, obtain their supplies of opium from the Ghazipur Factory

The Shahpura Darbar will be prepared to take opium from the Ghazipur Factory after the old stocks of opium in Central India and Rajputana have been exhausted, provided—

- (1) that the opium is of good quality and suitable and sufficient for legitimate consumption in the State,
- (2) that the opium is supplied by the Government of India at cost price;
- (3) that the extra cost of Ghazipur opium does not result in diminution of opium revenue but can be made good by the adoption of a uniform increase in retail sale price of opium to be adopted by all the neighbouring States, and
- (4) that the Darbar retain the inherent right of opium production and are at liberty to permit poppy cultivation, if any of the conditions (1) to (3) above is not fulfilled

3 The third question discussed was the possibility of enhancing the taxation and retail sale price of opium in the State and the probable financial effect of this policy

The consumption in the State averages 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per 10 000 and amounted in 1926-27 to 7 maunds 7 seers. The State has realized by opium taxation in the last 3 years Rs 19 992, on a total consumption of 35 maunds 2 seers or approximately Rs 14 per seer of consumption. The present cost price of imported opium is stated to be Rs 11-13 per seer, and the retail sale price is Rs 27-4

The Shahpura Darbar agree generally with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption and are prepared to raise the selling rate of opium in the State to a degree corresponding as nearly as possible with that in force in British India provided—

- (1) that the enhancement is carried out by gradual stages,
- (2) that the same price is adopted in all the neighbouring States, and
- (3) that the Darbar are satisfied that the enhancement will not cause undue hardship to legitimate consumers

It would perhaps be possible under these conditions to raise the selling price ultimately to Rs 100 per seer. Assuming that the State's profit from taxation were then Rs 70 per seer, and that the increased price caused a reduction in average consumption to 30 seers per 10 000 equivalent to 144 seers annually, the total opium revenue would then be Rs 10 080 compared with the present average revenue of Rs 6 664. The increase in revenue could however, be obtained only if smuggling from Mewar territory were effectively prevented. The Darbar's note which forms an accompaniment to this report contains interesting evidence of the loss of

revenue at present experienced in the areas bordering on the Mewar State

J A POPE, *President*

AZIZUDDIN AHMED,

G S HENDERSON,

RAGHUNATH SINGHA,

} *Members*

Accompaniments to Shahpura State Report

Answers to Terms of Reference

1 (1) (a) The enclosed Statement No 1 will show the extent to which poppy is cultivated in the Shahpura State

(b) Opium is cultivated in the sandy or Dhamni land which is irrigated from wells six times

(c) The winter clouds and rainfall and blights cause a diminution in the outturn of opium. If the crop is not adversely affected by the seasonal conditions, the outturn is good

(d) If the cultivator cultivates harley or wheat in a plot of land instead of opium, the average yield is 12 maunds and the income from harley comes to Rs 38 8 and from wheat Rs 50 8 including price of Bhusa while the same plot of land, if sown with opium, yields 8 seers of raw opium and six maunds of Dana (seeds) giving the total income of Rs 96 per bigha. Hence it is quite clear that the cultivator loses from Rs 48 to Rs 60 per bigha if he is ordered to cultivate harley or wheat instead of opium. *Vide Appendix No 2*

(e) Same as above

(2) FINANCIAL

(i) (a) Owing to the permanent settlement in the Shahpura State, the land revenue is fixed say, Rs 7 per bigha. No opium is cultivated for supply either to Government or to any other Native State

(b) Rs 4,060 4 yearly *Vide Appendix No 3*

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Nil

(ii) Opium is cultivated in village Rakshi only the land revenue of which amounts to nearly Rs 7,000 and the proceeds from opium for internal consumption as given in (b) above amount to Rs 4 060 4 so it is more than half the total revenue of the village

(iii) As shown in Appendix No 4 the cost of manufacture of opium from raw opium amounts to Rs 10 yearly and the total cost of regulation and control of the cultivation amounts to Rs 30 yearly

(iv) *Nil*, as Rakshi is an island village in Mewar territory where opium is generally cultivated

(r) Annual loss of revenue to the State due to smuggling of opium from Mewar State is Rs 1,104 approximately. *Vide* Appendix No 5

(c) The present cost price of opium per seer is Rs 11 13 including transit charges. Whereas the selling price per seer is Rs 27-4 per seer. It is impossible to raise the selling price owing to smuggling from Mewar territory, even at this rate there is considerable smuggling from Mewar side. If the price is raised the smuggling activities will be greatly stimulated resulting in greater loss to the revenue of the State.

(11) At present opium is purchased from Chittore at about Rs 11 13 per seer, there being none in stock here except the small outturn which is quite insufficient to meet the annual consumption. The price at Chittore is Rs 26 a seer which is practically the price of getting supply from that place. It is impossible to raise the selling price at Chittore, Mewar and at the current selling price there is no revenue to the State in case of obtaining supplies from Ghazipur.

(111) Does not apply to this State

II Consumption in the State

(i) Those persons who are in the habit of taking opium daily do take opium daily. It is also administered to children and also used on the occasions of festivals, marriages and child births.

(11) Both forms, mostly ball and in use

(iii) It is not chemically composed here in the State. The physiological effect upon the constitution of consumers is a technical question which can best be answered by medical authorities.

surrounding States

III *Stocks of Opium in the State*

None in stock

IV *Smuggling out of the State*

Nil

V The cost price of opium at Ghazipur being very high viz., Rs 26 per seer, it is quite impracticable to purchase opium from Ghazipur for the inhabitants of Shahpura.

VI Same as II (11) above

VII No substantial improvement in the situation can be affected without the *bona fide* co-operation of the surrounding States.

The opium cultivation in Rakshi which is about 5 miles from the border of the State and is situated in Mewar territory should not be interfered with at present till opium cultivation is generally prohibited in that part of Mewar which surrounds Rakshi

VIII For figures of consumption and Revenue for the last three years, see Appendix No 6

APPENDIX No 1

Statement showing the figures of the actual area of land under cultivation and outturn of opium in the Sialpura State from 1910 11

Years	Area cultivated in Acres	Manufactured opium in Maunds		
		Mds	Srs	Ch
1910-11	218½	34	31	12
1911 12	11½	1	37	9½
1912 13	6½	1	11	3
1913-14				
1914 15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917 18				
1918-19				
1919 20	7	1	11	0
1920 21	24½	3	0	0
1921 22	6½	1	10	0
1922 23	4½	0	23	0
1923-24	10	1	30	0
1924 25				
1925-26				
1926 27	15½	1	35	0

APPENDIX No 2

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and revenue derived by cultivating a bigha each of the following crops —

	Barley Rs A	Wheat Rs A	Opium Rs A
Expenditure—			
Seed	2 0	2 8	0 4
Irrigation four times to wheat and barley and six times to opium	16 0	16 0	24 0
Harvesting	4 0	4 0	2 4
Collection of raw opium			4 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rent	22 0 7 0	22 8 7 0	30 8 7 0
Total Expenditure	<hr/> 29 0	<hr/> 29 8	<hr/> 37 8

APPENDIX No 2—contd

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and revenue derived by cultivating a bigha each of the following crops —

	Barley Rs A	Wheat Rs A	Opium Rs A
<i>Income—</i>			
Barley and wheat outturn 12 maunds per bigha at Rs 3 and at Rs 4 per maund respectively	36 0	48 0	
Raw opium outturn per bigha 8 seers at Rs 6 per seer and seeds 6 maunds at Rs 8 per maund			96 0
Income	36 0	48 0	96 0
Price of bhusa per bigha	2 8	2 8	
Total Income	33 8	50 8	96 0

APPENDIX No 3

Average outturn of raw opium per year	Mds Srs.
	7 4
Cost of 7 maunds 4 seers of raw opium at Rs 6 per seer	Rs 1,704
Expenditure incurred in manufacturing and supervising per year	40
TOTAL	1 744
Opium manufactured from 7 maunds 4 seers of raw opium	Mds Srs.
	5 13
Sale price of 5 maunds 13 seers of opium at Rs 27-4 per seer	Rs 5 804-4
Net Profit Rs 5,804-4 minus Rs 1,744 equals Rs	4 060-4

APPENDIX No 4

Establishment Charges

One special Sehna for three months at Rs 6 per month	Rs 18
Allowance to Dani for two months for supervising and keeping accounts of raw opium	12
	30
<i>Charges of manufacture—</i>	
Wages of three Hamals for 2 days at Re 1 per day	6
2 coolies for 2 days at As 8 per d y	2
Weighing charges	1
Miscellaneous	1
	10
TOTAL	40

APPENDIX No 5

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Shahpura State

A — NAMES OF VILLAGES WITH POPULATION BORDERING ON MEWAR TERRITORY

No	Villages	Population	Consumption			
			Mds	Sr	Ch	Tola
1	Saranse	227	0	1	11	0
2	Deori	128				
3	Simalia	424				
4	Baishki Fatehpura	60				
5	Phulia Khurd	513				
6	Boarda	541				
7	Badeshera	158				
8	Khera Rajpura	190				
9	Taswaria	221				
10	Intmaria	523				
11	Umaidnagar	117				
12	Khera Kashi ramji	78				
13	Karamrawash	380				
14	Karamrawash Khera	26				
15	Nahargarh	69				
16	Dhikola	1 310	0	2	11	2½
17	Raghurajpura	220				
18	Surajpura	60				
19	Dolupura	372				
20	Khera Banjara	21				
21	Mindolia	456				
22	Rakahi	618				
23	Pilla Magra	7				
24	Newgonwa	62				
25	Ragaspurs	6				
26	Blumnagar	70				
27	Raghunathpura	215				
28	Amarpura	184				
29	Arnia Rasha	658				
30	Seona	74				
31	Seoni	123				
32	Khera Jivrajpura	84				
33	Dabla Kachra	247				
34	Khera Dewa	111				
35	Nasarda	204				
36	Amli Kalan	766	0	7	0	0
37	Baland	381				
38	Rampura	23				
39	Mundla	327				
40	Dabla Chanda	248				
41	Arni	472				
42	Khera Pandrigji	74				
43	Khera Swaipura	34				
44	Khera Guruji	41				
GRAND TOTAL		11 130	0	11	6	2½

Which comes to 82 tolas per one hundred persons

APPENDIX No. 5—contd.

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Shahpura State
—contd.

B—NAMES OF OTHER VILLAGES WITH POPULATION

No.	Villages	Population	Consumption			
			Mds	Sr	Ch	Total
1	Shahpura Town	8,296	1	32	3	24
2	Meoda	107				
3	Nayatalah	31				
4	Tehna	773	0	3	13	1
5	Nimbhera	35				
6	Partabpura	421				
7	Raspura	259				
8	Muthranathpura	10				
9	Jhoperian Bhulan	22				
10	Khera of Shola	42				
11	Khera of Jawar	23				
12	Naya Khera	66				
13	Klyanpura	89				
14	Shopura	89				
15	Lodha ki Jhopria	48				
16	Bhavsagar	65				
17	Dhani	75				
18	Kalinjeri	51				
19	Surajpura	12				
20	Balapura	15				
21	Kadishena	922	0	8	2	24
22	Malkhera	26				
23	Khera Sagatpura	222				
24	Kanechan Kalau	1,128	0	8	2	0
25	Shivanagar	65				
26	Umaidpura	188				
27	Hukumpura	398				
28	Taswaria	795				
29	Kashipura	157				
30	Dohria	583	0	5	11	3
31	Sirdarpura	100				
32	Bhagwanpura	61				
33	Bhimpura	135				
34	Rehar	675				
35	Amarpura	51				
36	Amagora	318				
37	Sirdarpura	162				
38	Kothian	1,524	0	24	12	0
39	Khera Palola	113				
40	Khera Dolutpura	89				
41	Interia	616				
42	Arnia Chohan	151				
43	Arwar	739	0	7	13	0
44	Sirdarpura	73				
45	Rajias	745	0	1	4	0

APPENDIX No 6—contd

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Shal pura State
—contd

B—NAMES OF OTHER VILLAGES WITH POPULATION—contd

No	Villages	Population	Consumption			
			Mds	8r	Ch	Tola.
46	Sarsunda	703				
47	Klamore	1 003	0	1	2	1½
48	Rampura	73				
49	Dhami	53				
50	Anli	187				
51	Surajpura	120				
52	Bila	202				
53	Dellana	244				
54	Rup-pura	418				
55	Narainpura	93				
56	Phul a Kalan	2 451	0	37	8	0
57	Ratanpura	142				
58	Chandma Kalan	435	0	23	2	0
59	Rampura	278				
60	Sangari	156				
61	Ganpat ya Khara	767				
62	Khara Hatum	191				
63	Santokpura	104				
64	Ralaia	557	0	7	11	4
65	Rajpura	309				
66	Barla	220				
67	Amli Barla	516	0	12	2	0
68	Binsara	399				
69	Kazoria	219				
70	Bacl khara	1 007	0	6	5	3½
71	Motipura	122				
72	Raghunathpura	75				
73	Balapura	59				
74	Deoji uri	271				
75	Antoli	127				
76	Lasara	434	0	7	3	0
77	Sangeria	1 316	0	15	4	0
78	Rajpura	118				
79	Sadar a	15				
80	Balapura	16				
81	Jainpura	49				
82	Ranj tpura	31				
83	Baori	303	0	15	8	0
84	Bagthala	169				
85	Dhanopo	1 175	0	19	14	0
86	Khara of Uma	133				
87	Khara of Nunda	73				
88	Khara of Zora	71				
89	Khara of Kailher	73				
90	Barla	22				

APPENDIX No 5—concl'd

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Shahpura State
—concl'd

B—NAMES OF OTHER VILLAGES WITH POPULATION—concl'd

No	Villages.	Population.	Consumption			
			Mds	Sr	Ch	Tolas
91	Panotia	394				
92	Diyans	260				
93	Deoriya	538				
94	Gegwa	50				
95	Nathdiyas	46				
96	Kanechan Khurd	187				
97	Dhoklia	123				
98	Sanklia	118				
99	Kumari Khera	40				
TOTAL		36,994	6	35	10	24

Which comes to 59 6 tolas per hundred persons. Thus it will be seen that the rate of consumption in villages adjoining Mewar territory is only 8 2 tolas per hundred persons, whereas in other villages of the State which are more or less remote from Mewar smuggling sphere it comes to 59 6 tolas per hundred persons. Therefore 59 6 minus 8 2 equal to 51 4 which represents the loss of consumption per hundred persons due to lack of excise arrangements and extensive opium cultivation in Mewar territory.

Working on the above basis the total loss can thus be represented $\frac{51.4 \times 11.130}{100}$ which is equal to 714 seers which at the rate of Rs 15-7 (net profit) per seer amounts to Rs 1,104 approximately.

APPENDIX No 6

Statement showing the Consumption and Revenue of Opium for the last three years in Shahpura State

Years	Consumption				Revenue		
	Mds	Srs	Ch	Tol	Rs.	A	P
1925	21	34	4	0	5	595	2 0
1926	6	1	3	41	6	574	4 0
1927	7	7	1	4	7,823	0	3

The consumption in the State averages 85 7 seers per 10,000 and amounted in 1926-27 to 40 mannds. The State realized by, opium taxation in that year Rs. 5 per seer as customs duty on opium imported, Rs. 19-10 as excise duty and approximately Re. 1 per seer in license fees. The total revenue from opium on the present consumption of 40 maunds annually is thus approximately Rs 41,000. The present cost price including Kotah State export duty and transit charges but not including Sirohi State import duty is Rs 13-6 per seer, the issue rate is Rs. 38, and the retail sale price is Rs 40.

The Sirohi Darbar agree generally with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption and are prepared to raise the selling rate of opium in the State to a degree corresponding as nearly as possible with that in force in British India, provided—

- (1) that the enhancement is carried out by gradual stages;
- (2) that the same price is enforced in all the neighbouring States, and
- (3) that the Darbar are satisfied that the enhancement does not cause undue hardship to legitimate consumers.

It would perhaps be possible under these conditions to raise the selling price ultimately to Rs. 100 per seer. Assuming that the State's profit from taxation were then Rs. 70 per seer, and that the increased price caused a reduction in average consumption to 40 seers per 10,000, equivalent to 747 seers annually, the total opium revenue would then be Rs. 52,290 compared with the present figure of Rs. 41,000.

J. A. POPE, *President.*

G. S. HENDERSON,

AZIZUDDIN AHMED,

SADASHIV RAM,

} *Members.*

Dated Mount Abu, the 1st April 1928.

Accompaniments to Sirohi State Report.

Replies to the Queries from the Sirohi State, being Appendix to letter No. 202, dated the 25th January 1928.

(2) FINANCIAL.

(a) (b) As Sirohi is a non-producing country and imports its opium from Kotah for the consumption of its populace and it had raised its import customs duties to Rs. 200 as said in this office letter No. 389, dated the 30th March 1927, the import customs duty together with license fees received from different licensees and other miscellaneous revenue amount to Rs. 36,643 and odd and this amount is being credited as net profit to the State Treasury.

There may be some fluctuation in the net profit each year but the gross net profit for the sale of opium is Rs 36,64 and odd, etc

(c) Any other form of revenue has been included within the amount quoted in (b)

(ii) The proportion that the total revenue of all kinds of opium bears to the total revenue of the State is 1 : 30

(iii) As the sale of opium is controlled by the Akbari Department of the State, no separate establishment is maintained

(1) As no smuggling in this territory from outside the State is ever made, there is no loss of revenues

(ii) The cost of Kotah opium at Kotah is Rs 19 per seer and its export duty Rs 18-4, in all Rs 17-1 at Kotah adding Rs 200 per munda, the import duty of Sirohi, the cost of opium comes to Rs 42-4 per seer and its carriage up to Sirohi. The selling price to license-holders is Rs 38 per seer. The license holders sell opium to retail buyers at the rate of Rs 40 per seer

Thus the cost price of opium together with the import duty of Sirohi on opium amounts to more by Rs 4½ per seer or compared with the price at which it is sold to license holders, the loss sustained by the State is very small but the arrangement of the State of
rebut to import
he drug being
and by

(iii) The present source of supply of opium is from Kotah and the drug is being imported according to demands. Thus there is no stock in the State except a stock to last for a year

Ghazipur opium, the State has never seen or used, nor do the State know if the drug from Ghazipur will be liked by the populace of Sirohi. If about three to five seers is supplied from Ghazipur, the State will try to sell it and have an opportunity to see how far people like the sort of drug. Then it will be able to say whether it will purchase opium from Ghazipur

II Consumption in the State

(i) Opium is administered to horses and bullocks when they get tired during a journey. It gives them a fresh start. The drug so consumed may be about 15 seers

It is likewise administered to persons who are suffering from Diarrhoea or similar diseases where it has a medicinal value. The use in such cases may be approximately 15 seers

To children opium is given to lull them to sleep among the labouring classes so that the mother can work at ease so long as the child is under the influence of intoxication. Such use may be about 15 seers as remarked in this office letter No 389 dated the 30th March 1927, some opium is consumed on funeral occasions. The quantity may be on an average 3 munda per year

The other quantity is consumed by the public who are addicted to opium habit.

(ii) The biscuit sort of opium is used in this country.

(iii) The chemical composition of biscuit opium must be known to the country producing it, namely, Kotah.

(iv) Until 1922 A.D. the annual average consumption of opium was 55 maunds. From January 1922, the price of opium sold to the public was raised to Rs. 38 per seer. By so raising the price, the annual consumption fell to 43 maunds. The State is thus trying to put a further check on the consumption of opium every time as occasion arises.

III. As the State is the principal importer and allows nobody else to import opium, there is no stock of opium with any private individual.

IV. There was recently only one case at Abu Road, the offender licensee was punished and his license cancelled.

V. As remarked above, the public does not know what sort of opium Ghazipur produces. Unless we have a stock from Ghazipur, we cannot say whether the populace prefers it or not.

STATEMENT

53

Year	Quantity of Opium	Cost price at Kotab	Duty of Kotab State	Miscellaneous expensae.	Railway freight and other	Consolidated Custom duty	Total
	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
194-05	50	27 136 13 2	212 8 0	1 039 1 0	224 11 0	10 000 0 0	32 403 1 3
1905-06	40	22 303 6 9	230 0 0	700 5 0	213 2 0	8 000 0 0	32,072 14 9
1906-27	40	19 500 4 0	230 0 0	712 0 9	233 3 5	8 000 0 0	29 315 8 3

Year	Quantity of Opium	Cost rate per seer	Excise duty per seer	Sale price to vendors per seer	Licence fee	Miscellaneous income	Net Revenue from Hemp drug including fees
	Mds	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
1924-25	50	12 11 3	19 4 0	39 0 0	1 224 0 0	49 11 6	3 66 643 10 6
1925-26	40	20 0 9	17 15 3	39 0 0	1 387 12 0	16 13 6	30 403 10 6
1926-27	40	18 6 0	19 10 0	39 0 0	1 621 0 0	21 10 0	29 240 1 9

REPORT FOR THE TONK STATE.

Captain H. F. Webb, I.A., Revenue Member of the State Council, is the Committee Member, representing the State

The following papers supplied to the Committee by Captain Webb on behalf of the Darbar are placed on record —

- (1) A Note containing information required in answer to the Terms of Reference, with attached statements,
- (2) Rent Rate and Assessment Reports of the Parganas of Pirawa Nimbahera and Chhabra of the Tonk State, 1913

The Committee unanimously records the following conclusions —

I—OLD STOCKS OF OPIUM

Opium is produced in the State both for supply to Government, in the Nimbahera Pargana under the State monopoly system, and for supply to other States in the Chhabra and Pirawa Parganas. Cultivation in Pirawa has, however, been altogether stopped, as a tentative measure, since 1926-27. The opium produced in Chhabra, as formerly in Pirawa, is sold by the cultivators to licensed wholesale dealers and stock holders, who manufacture it into hard opium and export it under permit to other States. Owing to the restriction on opium cultivation voluntarily imposed by the Darbar the export trade has declined in recent years. The average annual exports of hard opium in the last 5 years were 303 maunds and the average for the last two years has been 226 maunds while exports of crude opium have averaged in the same periods 209 and 138 maunds respectively. The stocks held by wholesale dealers and licensed stock holders for the purpose of this export trade amount at the present time to 57 maunds of crude opium and 598 maunds of manufactured opium or 655 maunds in all, representing rather less than two years' requirements of the export trade at the present rate of export.

The Darbar naturally desires to retain as much as possible of the opium production and the export trade which it now enjoys. The Darbar, however, recognises that the wholesale dealer system is not satisfactory, and is prepared to adopt, if necessary, for the purpose of the export trade the State monopoly system under which all opium produced in the State would be handed over by the cultivators to a State official stored in State godowns, manufactured there and exported by State agency. Should this system be introduced the stocks now held by licensed wholesale dealers and licensed stock holders could probably most easily be cleared by permitting the export trade to continue as at present until these stocks had all been exported. In the meantime all opium produced by fresh cultivation would be taken over by the State.

II — PRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN THE STATE

The State has an agreement with Government under which a quantity of 145 maunds is to be produced annually in the Nimbarhara Pargana under the State monopoly system and is sent to the Ghazipur Factory. There is also production, at present confined to the Chhabra Pargana as stated in paragraph I above, for the export trade to other States.

The Committee has discussed the question of the loss to the State revenues and to cultivators which would be involved if poppy cultivation were abandoned, and records the following conclusions under this head —

Under the present agreement with Government the Darbar's direct profit is approximately Rs. 1.12 per seer sent to the Ghazipur Factory. This profit represents the difference between the purchase price paid by Government and the total expenditure of the Darbar including the payments made to cultivators and establishment and other charges. On a normal delivery of 145 maunds the profit at Rs. 1.12 per seer is Rs. 10.150. To produce 145 maunds the estimated acreage under poppy is 700 acres or 1,120 highas. Under the existing settlement there is no special cess on the lands cultivated with poppy as such. It is, however, regarded as certain that if poppy cultivation ceased the current rates of assessment on poppy lands would require reduction. It is impossible to estimate exactly the amount of reduction required, but it may probably be fairly put at not less than Rs. 2 per higha. The loss on 1,120 highas would thus amount to Rs. 2,240.

1

be estimated at Rs. 4.480

In addition the State obtains duty both external and internal from its opium production and export as well as duty both external and internal on poppy seeds. The external duty is levied on hard and crude opium and poppy seeds exported to other States, and the internal duty is levied on opium and poppy seeds removed from the villages to the Pargana headquarters. The figures under these heads based on the average of the last five years are as follows —

	Rs
Duty on opium exported from the State	9 078
Duty on opium imported into Pargana towns	411
TOTAL	9 469

Separate figures are not available for the duty on poppy seeds. It is, however, estimated that for every seer of crude opium produced there will be at least 20 seers of poppy seeds paying duty. Production in the last five years has averaged 567 maunds of crude opium giving on this basis 11,340 maunds of poppy seeds. The seeds pay duty at anna one per maund on import into the Pargana.

town and duty at 7 annas per maund on export from the State. The total duty at 8 annas per maund on 11,340 maunds is thus estimated at Rs 5,670

The State obtains in addition a revenue from wholesale license fees of Rs 985 annually. If cultivation ceased it is reasonable to suppose that this revenue also would be lost.

The total losses to the State in the event of cultivation being abandoned would thus be as follows —

	Rs
Profit on cultivation for Government	10,150
Loss on land revenue in Nimbahera	2 240
Loss on land revenue in Chhabra	4 480
Internal and external duty on opium	9,469
Internal and external duty on poppy seeds	5 670
License fees	985
TOTAL	32,994

Against this loss should be set the cost of any special establishment maintained in connection with cultivation, and also the increase to be expected as a result of abandoning cultivation in realisations of duty and license fees on opium sold in the State shops.

Under the first head there would be no saving, as special establishments are not maintained. As regards the second head, it is possible to estimate the probable increase of revenue with some approach to accuracy owing to the fact that the six Parganas of the State are geographically separate from each other, and that the poppy is still cultivated in two of them, its cultivation has recently ceased in one, and it has not been cultivated for many years in the remaining three. The figures of consumption, which are thus of special interest, are given below —

Pargana	Population	Average annual consumption in the last five years		Average consumption in seers per 10,000 of population	Remarks.
		Mds	Srs		
Tonk .	76,251	16	0	63.9	No cultivation.
Aligarh .	14,302	0	26	16.3	Iditto
Sironj	87,785	10	12	46.9	Iditto
Pirava	25,464	1	35	26.3	Cultivation ceased in 1906-27
Nimbahera . .	48,592	1	23	13.1	Cultivation continued
Chhabra . . .	37,579	1	11	15.7	Iditto.
Total for the State	257,913	31	29	41.1	

The comparatively high consumption in Tonk is probably due to the influence of the capital town of Tonk. The low consumption in Aligarh is attributed to smuggling from neighbouring areas of other States. The consumption in Pirawa, where opium cultivation has been gradually reduced in the last five years and finally discontinued, rose from 17.9 seers per 10,000 in the first year of the quinquennium to 60.4 in the last.

If cultivation ceased in Nimbahera and Chhabra, the average consumption might be expected to rise to about 60 seers per 10,000 (as in Pirawa) in the former and about 47 seers (as in Sirony) in the latter. The extra consumption would amount to 227 seers in Nimbahera and 102 seers in Chhabra, or 329 seers in both together. The State revenue from opium taxation in the year 1926-27 was Rs. 28,467 on a total consumption of 29 maunds 13 seers, giving an average revenue of rather more than Rs. 24 per seer of consumption. The extra revenue obtainable on this basis from extra consumption of 227 seers would be Rs. 5,448. It must be added, however, that the realization of the extra revenue would depend upon the introduction into the territory of other States surrounding the Nimbahera and Chhabra Parganas of adequate control over opium.

If this gain of Rs. 5,448 is set off against the loss of Rs. 32,994 given above, the net annual loss to the State revenue due to stopping poppy cultivation is estimated at Rs. 27,546. This represents a percentage of 1.2 on the total revenue of the State (the average of the last five years) of Rs. 23,06,592.

The Committee postpones for further consideration an estimate of the loss that would be incurred by the cultivators of the State if opium production were discontinued.

III—FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLY OF OPIUM FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION IN THE STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA

The Committee has discussed the suggestion of the Government of India that opium for internal consumption should ultimately be supplied to the States from the Ghazipur Factory.

Assuming that production of opium in Central India and Rajputana had been discontinued, by an arrangement agreeable to the Tonk Darbar and the other Darbars concerned, the Tonk State would be willing to obtain from the Ghazipur Factory the opium required for internal consumption in the State, subject to the following conditions being fulfilled—

- (1) The opium should be suitable to the taste of consumers in the State.
- (2) The balance of profit to the Darbar, represented by the difference between the cost price of Ghazipur opium and the warehouse rate then in force in the State, should not be less than the present difference between the cost price and warehouse rate, which is approximately Rs. 24 per seer.

IV —THE POSSIBILITY OF ENHANCING TAXATION UPON OPIUM AND THE PROBABLE FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THIS POLICY

The Tonk Darbar agrees generally with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption. That policy must, however, in the view of the Darbar be limited by two considerations. The first limitation is that taxation upon opium must not be increased to such an extent that the prices places it beyond the means of ordinary consumers requiring opium for legitimate purposes, *e g*, as a remedy against fever, colic, etc., or as means (often the only one within reach) of allaying pain. The second limitation is that the use of opium must not be discouraged by high prices with the result that consumers take to cocaine instead.

As regards the second point the Committee is much impressed with the evidence of increased consumption of cocaine in the State. This is a habit infinitely more harmful to the individual than opium eating. The illicit traffic in cocaine is exceedingly difficult to keep in check and can only be properly prevented if international opinion enforces control in the countries where cocaine is produced. The Committee fully endorses the Darbar's view that international efforts to diminish the production and use of opium in opium eating countries are worse than useless if they bring about the substitution of the cocaine habit for that of opium eating.

In the Darbar's opinion the maximum retail sale price of opium that could safely be enforced in the State would probably be about Rs 80 per seer. This price could be attained only by gradual stages and subject to the enforcement of the same price in neighbouring States. As a result of the increase in price consumption might be expected to fall to about 30 seers per 10,000. Assuming that the revenue from taxation on a selling price of Rs 80 per seer were Rs 50 per seer, and that consumption fell to 30 seers per 10,000, the total consumption would then be 864 seers and the revenue would be Rs 60,480, compared with the present figure of Rs 28,467.

J A POPE, <i>President</i>	
AZIZUDDIN AHMED,	} <i>Members.</i>
G S HENDERSON,	
WILFRID F WEBB,	

Dated Tonk, the 31st January 1928.

Accompaniments to Tonk State Report.

Note on Opium Commission

Replies are in serial numbers, *vide* the Terms of Reference.

(a) Area of cultivation in 1927 was 1,520 acres which produced 415 maunds 4 seers 5 chataks, for figures for the last 22 years, see Appendix A.

(b) Opium is cultivated on black and Bhuri lands, i.e., heavy soils. It is usually irrigated 8 times. Wells for the greater part being used.

It has been examined. The average yield is 14 chitacks. The maximum being 18 chitacks. Comparison of the two appendices is inconclusive. The only year where there was no frost at all there was a bumper crop 1909, 13.4 seers but equally in 1911 when there was no apparent reason for a bad year there was only 4.14 per acre. Drought appears to be the serious danger, vide year 1912 with a yield of 1.11. The only conclusion that one can draw from the figures is that opium is in most cases neither more nor less susceptible than other Rabi crops and is less susceptible to frost than Dhanua which is being grown to a great extent in Chhabra as an alternative.

(d) See Appendices C and D

Appendix C shows that the opium is more valuable than any other crop or combination of crops save Maeca and Wheat, but as set off against this Wheat cannot be grown except in a two or three year Rotation. In Chhabra Pargana Dhanua, owing to the prevailing price, is a more valuable crop but is very susceptible to frost and the market is a very unstable one.

Appendix D gives details of irrigated and unirrigated Kharif and Rabi crops for an average Khata for the last 7 years. Jowar, Maeca and Til have been invariably damaged seriously by excessive rains in Chhabra and Pirawa. This year it is doubtful whether 4 annas in the rupee were obtained.

(e) Details of profit and loss for the three Parganas concerned if other crops substituted.

Pirawa—Kharif, Maeca, Rabi, Wheat—profit Rs 1.8 per bigha, but crop must be rotated and therefore annual profit not mentioned. Kharif, Maeca, Rabi, Barley—loss Rs 4.8 per bigha. Kharif, Maeca, Rabi, Mithi—loss Rs 6.8 per bigha.

Single Crops—

Sugarcane—loss per bigha, Rs 5

Cotton—loss per bigha, Rs 8.8

Groundnut—loss per bigha, Rs 2

} As compared with Opium

Poppy cultivation in this Pargana has been stopped as a temporary measure, but its effects are being felt. Mr Kern's report on this question (a copy attached Appendix G) is illuminating. Although the revenue was reduced by him in anticipation of the complete abandoning of opium cultivation, his reductions were insufficient to compensate for the loss to the cultivators.

Nimbahera—

Cotton—loss per bigha, Rs 5

Sugarcane—loss per bigha, Rs 6

} As compared with opium cultivation

This pargana produces opium for Government and its prosperity has increased since its so doing

Chhabra—

Sugarcane—profit per bigha, Re 1 8	} As compared with opium cultivation
Dhanias—profit per bigha, Rs 30	
Cotton—loss per bigha, Rs 3	

Dhanias is giving high profit at the moment as the market rates are very high

(2) FINANCIAL

(a) Land Revenue —

(i) From land cultivated with poppy for supply to the Government of India—

<i>Limbahera</i>		Rs
Fash		
1330		19 241
1331		21 788
1332		14,356
1333		6 291
1334		8 136
TOTAL		<u>69 812</u> —5 13 962

(ii) From land cultivated with poppy for internal consumption and export—

Fash year	<i>Chhabra</i>	<i>Pirawa</i>
1330	17 353	19 646
1331	13 998	8 388
1332	7 581	5 718
1333	9 081	1 374
1334	7 376	
TOTAL		<u>50,392</u> <u>30 126</u>

Grand total 90 518 5=18 103 i.e. on 3 192 acres

If opium is closed entirely a drop in the rates of Rs 2 per bigha will have to be made. This has already been done in Pirawa. Therefore the loss to the State on the 5 years average will be Rs 10,214. Prior to the prohibition of the China trade in 1909 the revenue was Rs 84 720 and assumed loss can therefore be shown as Rs 28,240.

(b) Cost of opium per seer to the State—

	Rs	A	P
Cost price	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	0	1	0
Railway freight	0	3	0
TOTAL	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Opium sold on commission system, from State warehouses, costs no extra expenses

Net profit from internal consumption, Rs. 28,467-5-8.

(c) Export of opium to other States, Rs. 6,630-12 for 1334 F.

(d) 1333 F. Receipts, Rs 50,355-2-8 from Indore Treasury.

1333 F. (1926-27), Expenditure, Rs 40,992-8-9—

Details

	Rs.	A	P.
Joint Opium Officer	1,201	0	0
Lanterns	3	14	0
Payment to cultivators for purchase of opium	39,015	15	0
Tour Expenses	816	3	0
Printing of forms	36	8	0
Rewards to clerks	10	0	0
TOTAL	40,992	8	0

1333 Fash. Net Profit Rs 0,362 0 11.

1334 F. Receipts, Rs 70,716-4-11—

Details.

	Rs	A	P.
From Ajmer Treasury	70,700	10	2
Ranakhora	6	10	0
TOTAL	70,716	4	11

1334 F. Expenditure, Rs. 59,198-15-4—

Details

	Rs	A	P.
Tour Expenditure	691	15	9
Furniture	87	10	0
Reward to clerks	200	0	0
Allowance to clerks	42	0	0
Payment to cultivators for purchase of opium	58,017	6	0
Purchase of pins	74	15	0
Rent of house	12	8	0
	71	0	0
	1	8	0
TOTAL	59,198	15	0

	Rs	A	P.
Net profit	11,517	10	10
Total receipts for 5 years	4,94,127	14	4
Total expenditure for 5 years	3,53,811	14	0
Net profit to the State during last 5 years .	1,40,315	15	7

For establishment, see Appendix E.

(c) Import duties, Average, Re 359

License fees for wholesale stock holders and dealers at Rs 15, Rs 25, Rs 985

(ii) Proportion that total revenue of all kinds from opium bears to the total revenue of the State 1/31, 032

(iii) *Control of Opium Cultivation*—Manufacture is under the Custom, Revenue and Police Staff No extra expenses are incurred save over the collection of Government opium, control is as laid down in the Opium Rules and Regulations (attached) and is rigorous For opium supplied to Government, see Appendix E All cultivation is done by license and estimated yield compared with actual produce All opium is under State seal and cannot be released save in the presence of the two officials not lower than the Naib Nazim of the Pargana and a Munsarim

(iv) There is a loss of income in the opium contracts where opium is grown due to the cultivator's retaining illicitly a small part of their produce for their own consumption, but since the enforcement of the new opium laws this is decreasing to some extent

(v) The loss of revenue due to smuggling of opium from outside the State is now negligible.

(vi) The cost of opium is Rs 9 4 per seer to the State The sale price varies with the situation of each Pargana—

Tonk, Rs 45 per seer includes Commission fee, Rs 5

Aligarh, Rs 40 per seer includes Commission fee, Rs 4

Nimbahera, Rs 30 per seer includes Commission fee, Rs 4

Chhabra, Rs 25 per seer includes Commission fee, Rs 6

Pirawa, Rs 25 per seer includes Commission fee, Rs 6

Sironj, Rs 45 per seer includes Commission fee Rs 5

The selling price is kept on level with the prices in other States Pirawa is to be increased to bring it more or less in line with the late increase in Jhalrapatan The Darhar agrees to a certain extent to the policy of a maximum price to a minimum consumption, but the price must not be so increased as to drive the consumer to find other means of satisfying his wants The taking of cocaine is on the increase in Tonk Pargana and its effects are far more harmful than opium The policy aimed at is the prevention of the taking of opium in excess while allowing it as a necessity The result of increasing the supply price has been an increase in the State revenues, but the increase has to be bound by two considerations—

(i) The prices in neighbouring States;

(ii) Fixed at a price which is not so prohibitive that the cultivators cannot obtain it at all

(iii) The present supply of opium for internal consumption is purchased by the State from merchants in the State or the Excise Commissioner Central India The price from merchants including freightage is Rs 9-4 and from the Excise Commissioner Rs 10-11

A very small quantity of opium is prepared by the State from any cheek rejected by the Joint Opium Officer.

Amount of cheek received up to date, 5 maunds 33 seers 3 chataks.

Opium manufactured, 4 maunds 25 seers.

Price of cheek, average Rs. 6-8 per seer.

Cost of manufactured opium, Rs. 7-10.

The cost of manufacturing Gaty by the State was as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of mixing one maund cheek by two labourers full day	3
Cost of manufacturing Gaty	3
Cost of making balls	3
Cost of water and repairing balls	3
Total	12

Per md or As. 4 per seer.

There is no extra cost for warehousing State Opium, the supervision is done by the customs staff.

The annual consumption of the State is 30 maunds which is represented by the cultivation of 250 bighas at 6 seers per bigha, taking the dryage of cheek at 10 seers per maund for four years.

The cost price of opium at Ghazipur is certainly more than Rs 9-4 per seer. And the State has no guarantee that the price will not be increased when the Government have the monopoly. The supply for the consumption in the State is legitimate and the 250 bighas required for it together with a small area to meet the limited export trade of the State will be sufficient to satisfy the cultivators and those merchants who still trade in opium. The export figures for the last two years are as follows:—1926—355 maunds 21 seers 4 chataks, and 1927—371 maunds 20 seers 9 chataks. The opium was exported to Banswara, Indore, Ujjain, Jaipore, Kotah, Jodhpur, Pali, Jhalawar, Jasolmer, Bundi, Indergurgh, etc.

(*vi*) From Appendices C and D it will be seen that even now opium is more paying to cultivate than any other crops save Dhania which is very liable to frost and damage by the weather. The statements of 4 cultivators have been taken on the subject and they express the views of all opium growing cultivators in the State.

From the State point of view opium cultivation cannot be further curtailed until other surrounding States do the same and in any case the State would wish to retain a sufficient area for its own needs and a legitimate export.

Pirawa cultivation has been closed down this year as an experiment and the results cannot yet be judged.

Nimbahera Pargana which supplies opium to Government has benefited by the cultivation.

Consumption in States — Opium is used as a panacea for all ills. It is eaten extensively for curing colds, coughs, fever, etc. It is taken internally and plastered on the body to ease gout and rheumatism. It appears to be universal poor man's medicine. The cultivators whose staple foods are Jowar, Macca, vegetables and oil eat it to remove the effects of a continuous diet of these foods, they cannot afford expensive commodities and opium is their substitute, which is inexpensive and helps them digest an otherwise monotonous dietary.

The oil extracted from the opium seeds is extensively used for coughs. Children are given it from the age of two months to two years. Dose one Khashkhash morning and evening. One pira of opium sufficient for 8 days. After two years, opium is not given. It is supposed to keep them fit and well. As a luxury it is used by young men to maintain their vigour. It is taken up to two mashas at a time.

A very little is used for smoking in the form of Chandoo and Madak. This has now been prohibited in the State, but has not yet been stamped out.

(ii) Ball opium is used

(iii) The exact chemical composition of the opium is not known. Doctor's report is attached. Considering the enormous number of people eating opium, the effect on the consumers is negligible. Only one case of a heavy opium eater has come to my notice. He eats four onnas of opium approximately 5 mashas, a day and can do no work without it. His age is about 64 years. As long as he has his opium he is a hard worker. Children are given opium extensively, *vide above* but there appear to be no serious after effects and the children and people in Tonk are in the main healthy.

(iv) The policy of the Darbar is to prevent the consumption of opium as an excess or luxury and permit it as a necessity. This might be done in an increase in the selling price. But the price should never be raised so as to drive people to other and more harmful drugs. An increase in the selling price will not prevent those people who use it to excess obtaining it and in the long run will drive them to cocaine. Even at the present price in Tonk Pargana cocaine is enormously on the increase. The cultivator in most cases uses opium as a medicine, in fact the only one he has at hand, and if the price is made too excessive he will have difficulty in finding a substitute.

Giving opium to children between the age of two months and two years is universal and only propaganda through the hospital, etc., will curtail it. The amount given is so minute that an enormous increase in the sale price would have to be made before any effect could be felt. It is admitted that the practice is bad but the children appear to be healthy on it and it is discontinued after the age of two.

Financially provided that the increase in the sale price is not too excessive and is on a level with surrounding States, there are no objections

III

	Check	Gotl	Total
	Ml Sr Cu	Ml Sr Ch	Ml Sr Ch
Numbahera J.	0 22 4	77 30 8	78 12 12
Chhabra . . .	56 23 12½	417 27 9½	502 16 6
Farawa . . .	—	71 33 6½	71 33 6½
Total	57 11 0½	565 11 6	623 22 6½

Stocks are held by wholesale dealers and licensed stock holders. All opium is in godowns sealed by the State's seal which cannot be opened except in the presence of two State officials. There is no new produce coming into Numbahera and Chhabra has only 804 acres of cultivation. The stocks are being absorbed by the State contracts and 350 odd maunds are exported yearly. For control of cultivation etc., see State Laws.

IV Smuggling out of the State has now practically ceased. Tonk has the misfortune of having formerly a nest of opium smugglers living in the State, but matters have been made so difficult for them that they now obtain their opium from elsewhere. Five cases of cocaine smuggling were dealt with last year and only one case of opium in which the opium came from outside the State. All contracts are on the commission system and any increased sales are investigated. All stocks are sealed up and cannot be extracted without two officials being present.

V What is the cost price of the opium supplied by the Ghazipur and what guarantee has the State got against the cost price being increased? The State can purchase its opium very much cheaper elsewhere. The State could maintain its own supply and can curtail smuggling by only growing for its own needs and a limited export.

VI The profits on opium from the cultivator's point of view are considerable and no compensation would be adequate for a complete closing down of this cultivation. It is realised that the Government of India scheme is for the prevention of smuggling, but from the State's point of view there is the side of the question that opium is being permitted in British India and the men who cultivate obtain the benefit. Why should not the State cultivators also

benefit provided the State can guarantee adequate machinery to prevent smuggling? This can and is being done. The merchants in the State have a limited legitimate trade in supplying other States with opium for their contracts and the Darbar can see no reason why it should be stopped provided that it is legitimate. The opium cultivation in the State has been cut down so as to only supply their needs.

The selling prices being raised to a level with British India might come in time but the price of wages, the cost of living and the wealth of the inhabitants of British India are considerably higher than in the States. The policy of the maximum price with a minimum consumption would have to be based on the standard of the State rather than British India for very many years to come. Further enormous sale prices would extend the cocaine habit which has become very prevalent all over India but so far is not so in the States although on the increase.

VII. The Darbar have opened an agricultural farm in Tonk with a branch at Chhabra for experiments in alternative crops for opium and improved methods of cultivation.

The opium cultivation has been cut down enormously, Pirawa which was the greatest producer has been entirely closed.

Nimbahera grows for Government. There remains Chhabra where too the opium is on the decrease. It cultivated opium 1,176 and 804 acres in 1927 and 1928 respectively. The work of the farms is of necessity slow, the cultivators are suspicious of any innovation and it is only by ceaseless propaganda that success is likely.

The cultivators are prepared to accept any restrictions placed on them by the Government of India and the State provided they are to some extent permitted to cultivate opium.

It will appear from Mr. Kean's report that the area of irrigated land had fallen enormously in all the three opium growing Parganas. At the time of his settlement —

	Per cent	
Nimbahera	31.80	} approximately
Chhabra	42	
Pirawa	42	

Statement showing area in acres and outturn in

Year.		Tonk.			Aligarh.			Chhabra.		
Facil.	A. D.	Acres.	Outturn.	Average yield per acre.	Acres	Outturn.	Average yield per acre.	Acres.	Outturn.	Average yield per acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1313 1906		Not available			}	Not available		}		
1314 1907	1	0 12 5	0 3 2							
1315 1908										
1316 1909	258	27 23 13	0 4 5	15	1 32 7	0 4 14	3470	1653 39 2	0 19 1	
1317 1910	115	0 33 4	0 0 5	5	0 14 13	0 3 0	3146	626 2 0	0 7 15	
1318 1911	15	1 11 14	0 3 7	5	0 15 1	0 3 0	3640	127 11 7	0 1 6	
1319 1912	32	0 6 2	0 0 3	2	0 3 4	0 1 10	2333	131 27 2	0 2 4	
1320 1913		0 7 0	0 3 8	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	2311	231 0 0	0 4 0	
1321 1914	1	0 1 2	0 1 2	1	0 0 9	0 0 9	835	169 0 0	0 8 2	
1322 1915	3	0 5 2	0 1 11	}	Not available		581	40 28 0	0 3 3	
1323 1916	.	...	...				708	65 10 0	0 4 12	
1324 1917	5	0 4 0	0 0 13				2154	232 35 0	0 3 12	
1325 1918	3	0 4 6	0 1 7	}	Not available		2607	168 27 8	0 2 14	
1326 1919	1	0 3 5	0 3 5				1806	225 30 0	0 5 7	
1327 1920	3	0 3 14	0 1 3				2060	147 21 0	0 2 8	
1328 1921	2	0 3 13	0 1 15	4	0 0 4	0 0 1	2550	510 4 8	0 8 0	
1329 1922	34	1 3 8	0 1 6	1	0 0 2	0 0 4	2550	459 20 0	0 7 3	
1330 1923		Stopped						2012	252 5 0	0 5 0
1331 1924								1810	272 31 0	0 6 0
1332 1925								962	279 33 4	0 9 12
1333 1926								1015	164 12 1	0 6 8
1334 1927								1176	252 0 0	0 8 9

APPENDIX B

Fluctuation in yield of crop of opium owing to the seasonal conditions

Year.	Pirawa.	Chhatra	Nimbahera	Average yield per acre.	
				Seera.	Ch.
Fash. A D					
1813-1908	Not available.	Not available.	39 3 06 Frost.	6	10
1314-1907			Nil	6	12
1315-1908			Nil.	2	9
1316-1909			Nil.	13	4
1317-1910			23 1-16 Frost	8	3
1318-1911			Nil.	4	15
1319-1912			Scarcity of water	1	11
1320-1913			Do	4	14
1321-1914			8 2 14 Frost.	7	6
1322-1915			Nil	5	8
1323-1916			6 2-16 Frost.	4	15
1324-1917		2 6 Febry Hail	23 1 17 Hail.	6	13
1325-1918		Nil	Nil	3	2
1326-1919		Nil	Nil	5	6
1327-1920		2 3 Febry Frost	1 2 20 Frost.	3	4
1328-1921		Nil	9 2 21 Frost	7	11
1329-1922		Nil	3 1 22 Hail	7	4
1330-1923	Nil	31 7 27 Flood	Nil	6	6
1331-1924	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	3
1332-1925	Nil	Nil.	Nil	7	14
1333-1926	Nil	2 2 26 Hail	4 1 26 Hail	6	2
1334-1927	Nil	Nil.	Nil	8	12
			Total	129	13
			Average 23 years	5	14

APPENDIX C. .

Article	Expen									
	Area in Bigha.	Ploughing	Manure	Seed	How many times irrigated	Cost of irrigation	Weeding	Cutting of Macca or Tangle Opium.	Threshing of Macca or collection of Opium	Fodder
Pirsona		Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.
Macca	1	4 0	4 0	0 0		-	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Opium		7 0	3 0	0 8	7 times	3 8	3 0	2 0	2 0	
Total	1	11 0	12 0	1 0	7 times	3 8	5 0	3 0	2 8	1 0
Macca	1	4 0	4 0	0 8			2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Methi	-	7 0	6 0	1 8	4 times.	2 0	-	1 0	-	-
Total	1	11 0	9 0	2 0		2 0	2 0	2 0	0 8	1 0
Macca.	1	4 0	4 0	0 8	-		2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Barley		7 0		1 8	4 times	2 0	-	1 0		4 0
Total	1	11 0	4 0	2 0		2 0	2 0	2 0	0 8	5 0
Macca.	1	4 0	4 0	0 8	-	-	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Wheat	-	3 8	-	2 8	5 times	5 0	2 0	1 8	2 0	3 0
Total	1	7 8	4 0	3 0	-	5 0	4 0	2 8	2 8	4 0
Macca	1	4 0	4 0	0 8		-	2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Massoor		3 8		2 8	4 times	3 0	-	1 0	1 0	-
Total	1	7 8	4 0	3 0	-	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	1 0
Sugarcane.	1	4 0	8 0	10 0	20 times	23 0	3 0	3 0	38 0	-
Kapus	1	2 0		1 0	-		1 0		1 0	
Mougbali	1	4 0		5 0			3 0		7 8	
Chhaler.										
Macca	1	1 0	1 0	0 8	2 times	0 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	
Opium.		8 0	4 0	0 8	8 times	8 0	6 0	3 0		6 0
Total	1	9 0	5 0	1 0		8 8	8 0	4 0	1 0	6 0

DIX C.

Expenditure.			Income				Profit.	Loss.
Other Expenses.	Land rent.	Total.	Price of Produce.	Price of Fodder or seed.	Other income.	Total.		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
..	10 0	23 0	10 Mds. 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	0 0	..
5 0 charas	..	31 0	7 Srs. 42 0	10 0	..	52 0	21 0	..
5 0	10 0	54 0	72 0	12 0	..	84 0	30 0	..
..	10 0	23 0	10 Mds. 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	0 0	..
..	..	17 8	8 „ 32 0	..	..	32 0	14 8	..
..	13 0	40 8	62 0	2 0	..	64 0	23 8	..
..	10 0	23 0	10 Mds. 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	9 0	..
..	..	15 8	15 „ 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	16 8	..
..	10 0	38 8	60 0	4 0	..	64 0	25 8	..
..	10 0	23 0	10 Mds. 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	9 0	..
3 0	..	22 8	11 „ 45 0	..	..	45 0	22 8	..
8 0	10 0	45 8	75 0	2 0	..	77 0	31 8	..
..	10 0	23 0	10 Mds. 30 0	2 0	..	32 0	9 0	..
..	..	11 0	5 „ 12 8	..	..	12 8	1 8	..
..	10 0	34 0	42 8	2 0	..	44 8	10 8	..
..	10 0	95 0	15 Mds. 120 0	..	..	120 0	25 0	..
..	1 0	6 0	24 „ 27 8	..	..	27 8	21 8	..
..	1 8	20 0	20 „ 48 0	..	..	48 0	28 0	..
..	1 8	8 8	6 Mds. 12 0	..	..	12 0	3 8	..
0 8	3 8	39 8	6 Srs. 36 0	24 0	5 0	65 0	25 8	..
0 8	5 0	43 0	43 0	21 0	5 0	77 0	29 0	..

Article	Expenditure									
	Area in D. gha.	Ploughing	Manure	Seed	How many times irrigated	Cost of irrigation	Weeding	Cultivation of Macca or Opium	Threshing of Macca or collection of Opium	Fodder
<i>Chhabra—contd</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Sugarcane	1	8 0	3 0	40 0	10 times	10 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	
Dhania	1	3 0	2 0	2 0	4 times	4 0	2 8	1 0		2 0
Potato	1	4 0	2 0	24 0	8 times	5 0	5 0	5 0		2 0
Vegetable	1	4 0	1 0	1 0	8 times	4 0	1 0			1 0
Wheat	1	4 0		4 0	6 times	3 0		2 0		
Gram	1	4 0		2 0	4 times	2 0		1 0		
Zoera	1	4 0	2 0	2 0	6 times	3 0	1 0	0 8		0 8
Manoor	1	4 0		2 0	6 times	3 0		1 0		
Til	1	4 0		0 4			4 0	2 0		
Barley	1	4 0	0 4	1 0	6 times	3 0		1 0		
Total	1	8 0	0 4	1 4		3 0	4 0	3 0		
Kapsa	1	2 0		0 8			5 0	5 0		
<i>Nimbahera</i>										
Macca	1	4 0	8 0	1 0			8 0	1 0	1 0	
Opium		7 0	10 0	0 8	7 times	14 0	7 8	3 0	4 0	
Total	1	11 0	18 0	1 8		14 0	10 8	4 0	5 0	
Juta	1	4 0		3 0						
Opium		7 0		0 8	7 times	14 0	7 8	3 0	4 0	
Total	1	11 0		2 8		14 0	7 8	3 0	4 0	
Macca	1	4 0	8 0	1 0			3 0	1 0	1 0	
Wheat		3 0		2 0	4 times	12 0		1 0		
Total	1	7 0	8 0	3 0		12 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	
Macca	1	4 0	8 0	1 0			3 0	1 0	1 0	
Barley		3 0		2 0	4 times	12 0		1 0		
Total	1	7 0	8 0	3 0		12 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	
Kapsa	1	2 0	8 0	1 0	2 times	4 0	4 0			
Sugarcane	1	4 0	8 0	21 0	20 times	40 0				

* Net profit

DIX C—contd

Expense			Income				Profit	Loss
Other expenses	Land rent	Total	Price of Produce	Price of fodder or seed	Other income	Total		
Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs a.
18 0	5 8	89 8	12 Mds 120 0			120 0	30 8	
	5 8	20 0	4 Mds 80 0			80 0	60 0	
	5 8	53 8	40 Mds 60 0		1	60 0	6 8	
	5 8	13 8	25 0			25 0	9 8	
1 0	5 8	17 8	6 Mds 18 0			18 0	0 8	
0 8	5 8	13 0	5 Mds 20 0			20 0	7 0	
	5 8	10 8	1½ Mds 25 9			25 0	8 8	
	5 8	13 8	5 Mds 20 0			20 0	6 8	
	1 8	11 12	2 Mds 14 0			14 0	2 4	
1 0	5 8	13 12	8 Mds 24 0			24 0	10 4	
1 0	5 0	25 8	10 Mds 38 0			38 0	12 8	
	1 8	14 0	5 Mds 40 0			40 0	26 0	
	5 8	21 8	8 Mds 20 0	4 0		23 0	1 8	
	5 8	49 8	8 Srs 54 0	16 0	4 0	74 0	24 8	
	7 0	71 0	74 0	19 0	4 0	97 0	26 0	
		6 0						6 0
	7 0	43 0	8 Srs 54 0	16 0	4 0	74 0	31 0	
	7 0	49 0	54 0	16 0	4 0	74 0	31 0	6 0
	5 8	21 8	8 Mds 20 0	3 0		23 0	1 8	
	5 8	21 8	8 Mds 22 0			32 0	10 8	
	7 0	43 0	32 0	3 0		55 0	12 0	
	5 8	21 8	5 Mds 29 0	3 0		23 0	1 8	
	5 8	21 8	10 Mds 25 0			25 0	3 8	
	7 0	43 0	43 0	3 0		46 0	3 0	
3 0	7 0	29 0	5 Mds 50 0			50 0	21 0	
18 0	7 0	98 0	19 Mds 118 0			118 0	20 0	

APPENDIX D

Estimated expenditure and income on cultivation—with one pair of bullocks—in Chhab a Pargana

No	Crop	Cultivation.	Area in Bighas	Dry or Wet	Seed		Land Revenue	Sowing			Cutting etc	Total	Estimated return		Profit to the Cultivator.
					Weight.	Price		Rs a.	Ma a.	P a.			Weight.	Price	
1	Kharif	Jowar	10 Bighas	Dry	M S C	1 0	15 0	—	—	—	10 0	26 0	21 Maund or 3 Mds	75 0	Rs a. 40 0
2	"	Macon	1 Bigha	"	0 4 0	0 12	0	—	—	—	10	6 12	3 Mds	15 0	1
3	"	Til	1 "	"	0 0 4	0 4	1 8	—	—	—	10	2 12	1 Md	10 0	7 4
4	"	Mongphali	1 "	"	0 20 0	4 0	1 8	—	—	—	10	12 8	10 Mds	40 0	27 8
5	Rabi	Wheat	10 Bighas	"	7 0 0	35 0	15 0	—	10	—	6 0	17 0	21 Maund or 3 Mds	125 0	23 0
6	"	Gram	6 "	"	2 25 0	13 8	20	—	10	—	30	26 8	11 Maund	60 0	33 9
7	"	Alu	2 "	"	0 9 0	2 0	30	—	10	—	20	8 0	4 Mds	30 0	25 0
8	"	Opium	1 "	Wet	0 1 0	0 8	50	—	—	—	100	25 8	8 Srs Opium	50 0	49 8
9	"	Dhan a.	10 Bighas	"	0 1 8	1 0	28	—	—	—	10	8 8	4 Ma. Seed	25 0	—
10	"	Zoera	5 "	"	0 0 8	0 8	14	—	—	—	—	3 12	2 Mds.	40 0	31 8
11	"	Vegetables	5 "	"	—	1 0	14	—	—	—	—	—	0 Seers	10 0	6 4
		TOTAL	33 Bighas			59 8	55 0	30	30	13 0	42 0	161 8		5 0	3 13
														438 0	306 8

*Single Crop 32 Bighas Double Crop 1 Bigha

APPENDIX E

Statement showing the persons who worked in connection with the cultivation of opium for sale to the Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1333 F. (1926) and incidental expenses

Serial No	Name of person	Designation	Amount of Allowance	Remarks
1	H Daod Khan	Najib Nazim	Rs 20 0	Supervise the collection and weighing of opium
2	Md. Mustakim Khan	Tahsildar Sadar	15 0	
3	Saadat Ali Khan	Girdewar	12 0	
4	Abdul Hakim Khan	Do	12 0	
5	Md Sher Khan	Najib Registrar opium clerk	53 0	Allowance Rs. 42 at Rs 3-8 p m and reward Rs. 10.
6	Ramnarain	Patwari	5 0	
7	Bhaorao	Do.	5 0	
8	Md Badq Khan	Do.	5 0	
9	Jadral	Do.	5 0	
10	Ramchander Rao	Do.	5 0	
11	Joti Chand	Do.	5 0	
12	Ramcharan	Do.	5 0	
13	H Abdul Hamid	Do.	5 0	
14	Mahbo Pershad	Do.	5 0	
15	Sdasborao	Do.	5 0	
16	Kesrimal	Do.	5 0	
17	Gulzar Ali	Do.	5 0	
18	Birjwanlal	Do.	5 0	
19	Md. Sadq Khan	Do.	5 0	
20	Mohamad Ali Khan	Do.	5 0	
21	Jagan Nath	Do.	4 8	
22	Kesrimal	Do.	4 8	
23	Ajjadali	Do.	4 8	
24	Bandath Khan	Do.	4 8	
25	Md Shafik Khan	Do.	4 8	

Statement showing the persons who worked in connection with the cultivation of opium for sale to the Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1333 F. (1926) and incidental expenses—contd.

Serial No	Name of person.	Designation	Amount of Allowance	Remarks
26	Kalandar Khan . . .	Patwari . . .	Rs. 4 8	} Prepared statement in Revenue Members Office.
27	Ganpatrao . . .	Do . . .	4 8	
28	Madanmolani . . .	Do . . .	2 8	
29	Gulzarilal . . .	Do. . .	2 8	
30	Bhagwandas . . .	Do. . .	2 8	
31	B Shankarlal . . .	Head Clerk . . .	10 0	
32	L Basanarain . . .	Clerk, R M . . .	9 0	
Total			242 0	

Statement showing the names of persons who worked in connection with cultivation of opium for sale to Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1334 Fash (1927) and incidental expenses

Serial No	Name of person	Designation	Amount of allowance	Remarks
1	Mid Masud Khan . . .	Najib Nazim . . .	Rs 20	} Allowance Rs 42 at Rs 3-8 per mensem and Rs 11 as reward
2	M Mustakim Khan . . .	Tehsildar . . .	11	
3	M Abdul Satar Khan . . .	Tabaldar Chikara . . .	13	
4	Saadatullikhan . . .	Girdawar . . .	10	
5	Mansoorali . . .	Do . . .	11	
6	Abdulhakim Khan . . .	Do . . .	12	
7	Mid Shabir . . .	Najib Registrar opium clerk . . .	53	
8	Bhanwarlal . . .	Patwari . . .	4	
9	Bhoroao . . .	Do . . .	4	
10	Jagannath . . .	Do . . .	4	
11	Madanmohanlal . . .	Do . . .	4	

Statement showing the names of persons who worked in connection with cultivation of opium for sale to Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1334 Fasl (1927) and incidental expenses—contd.

Serial No	Name of person	Dangtation.	Amount of allowance	Remarks.
			Rs	
12	Jadoral . .	Patwari . .	4	
13	Madhopershad . .	Do . .	4	
14	Gulzarilal . .	Do . .	4	
15	Ramnarsin . .	Do . .	4	
16	Sadashorao . .	Do . .	4	
17	Sambhmal . .	Do . .	4	
18	H Abdulhamid . .	Do . .	4	
19	Ganpatrai . .	Do . .	4	
20	Syed Amjadali . .	Do . .	4	
21	Sadai Khan . .	Do . .	4	
22	Mohomedali Khan . .	Do . .	4	
23	Kesrimal . .	Do . .	4	
24	Mohomed Sadik . .	Do . .	4	
25	Bhagwandas . .	Do . .	4	
26	Jasraj . .	Do . .	4	
27	Rajmohanlal . .	Do . .	4	
28	Samrilal . .	Do . .	3	
29	Ghulamohomed . .	Do . .	3	
30	Gulzarilal . .	Do . .	3	
31	Jotichand . .	Do . .	2	
32	Ramcharan . .	Do . .	2	
33	Gaugaram . .	Do . .	2	
34	Mohomed Shafik Khan . .	Do . .	2	
35	B Shankarlal . .	Head Clerk . .	5	
36	M. Md. Noorulbaq . .	Reader . .	5	
37	L. Ramesh Narayan . .	Clerk, R M O . .	5	
		Total . .	242	

Statement showing the persons who worked in connection with the cultivation of opium for sale to the Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1333 F. (1926) and incidental expenses—contd.

Serial No.	Name of person.	Designation	Amount of Allowance	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	
26	Kalandar Khan . . .	Patwari . . .	4 8	
27	Ganpatrao . . .	Do . . .	4 8	
28	Madanmohanlal . . .	Do . . .	2 8	
29	Gulzarilal . . .	Do . . .	2 8	
30	Bhagwandas . . .	Do . . .	2 8	
31	B Shankerlal . . .	Head Clerk . . .	10 0	} Prepared statement in Revenue Members Office.
32	L Bananarain . . .	Clerk, R M . . .	9 0	
		Total . . .	242 0	

Statement showing the names of persons who worked in connection with cultivation of opium for sale to Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1334 Fash (1927) and incidental expenses

Serial No.	Name of person	Designation	Amount of allowance	Remarks.
1	Md Masud Khan . . .	Naib Nazim . . .	Rs 20	
2	M Mustakim Khan . . .	Tehaildar . . .	11	
3	M Abdul Sater Khan . . .	Tebuldar Chikara . . .	13	
4	Saadatalikhan . . .	Girdawar . . .	10	
5	Mansoorali . . .	Do . . .	11	
6	Abdulhakim Khan . . .	Do . . .	13	
7	Md. Shabir . . .	Naib Registrar opium clerk . . .	53	Allowance Rs 42 at Rs 3-8 per month and Rs. 11 as reward
8	Bhanwarilal . . .	Patwari . . .	4	
9	Bhaoroa . . .	Do . . .	4	
10	Jagannath . . .	Do . . .	4	
11	Madanmohanlal . . .	Do . . .	4	

Statement showing the names of persons who worked in connection with cultivation of opium for sale to Government together with allowance and rewards given to them in the year 1334 Fasli (1927) and incidental expenses—contd.

Serial No	Name of person.	Designation	Amount of allowance	Remarks.
			Rs	
12	Jadral . . .	Patwari . . .	4	
13	Madhopershad . . .	Do . . .	4	
14	Gulzarial . . .	Do . . .	4	
15	Ramnaram . . .	Do . . .	4	
16	Sadaashoro . . .	Do . . .	4	
17	Sambrmal . . .	Do. . . .	4	
18	H Abdulhamid . . .	Do. . . .	4	
19	Ganpatrai . . .	Do . . .	4	
20	Syed Amjadali . . .	Do . . .	4	
21	Saddai Khan . . .	Do. . . .	4	
22	Mohomedali Khan . . .	Do . . .	4	
23	Karimal . . .	Do. . . .	4	
24	Mohomed Sadik . . .	Do . . .	4	
25	Bhagwandas . . .	Do . . .	4	
26	Jasraj . . .	Do . . .	4	
27	Burjohantal . . .	Do . . .	4	
28	Samirial . . .	Do . . .	3	
29	Ghulasmohomed . . .	Do . . .	3	
30	Gulzarial . . .	Do . . .	3	
31	Jotichand . . .	Do . . .	2	
32	Ramcharan . . .	Do . . .	2	
33	Gangaram . . .	Do. . . .	2	
34	Mohomed Shafik Khan . . .	Do. . . .	2	
35	B Shankarial . . .	Head Clerk . . .	3	
36	M Md. Noorulhaq . . .	Reader . . .	3	
37	L Bansi Narayan . . .	Clerk, R. M. O . . .	3	
		Total . . .	142	

APPENDIX G

Before discussing the rent rates, the question of opium cultivation, which affects the rates, may be mentioned. The product of Malwa exhausts the fertility of the soil. The tenants were not allowed to grow their khates. But the present arrangement

shortly cease altogether.

The average yearly area cultivated during the 11 years up to 1912 A D was 2 124 acres. Last year the acreage had fallen to 1,038 acres and this year it is only 784. Captain Pears, speaking of his own time, says in his report "The soil is for the most part extremely fertile, but unfortunately opium has hitherto been the principal crop raised, and the great fall in its value which has taken place of late years has had disastrous effects in this district." How much more serious is this position now. It is true that opium is not grown in all the irrigated land, but the proportion is high, and profits from the opium growing wells out-balanced any excessive rents in the wells where opium was not grown.

The great advantages derived from opium encouraged the maintenance of the wells as the people have neither the same inducement nor the same resources to keep them in repair. At present wheat is the crop that is taking the place of opium, but the value of land under wheat can be shown to be 30 to 40 per cent less than its value under opium. No other crop has yet been discovered as valuable as opium to take its place. Four or five crops have been suggested in this connection.

1 *Cotton*—There is much cotton cultivation in this Pargana, chiefly on unirrigated land, and the price is rising. It is mostly grown in hilly and sandy soils and less in Kahi, which becomes sodden in heavy rains.

2 *Zira (Cumin seed)*—It fetches a good price, but it is particularly subject to injury from frost, which is not uncommon in the cool climate of Malwa.

3 *Sugarcane*—It is as profitable as opium, but it requires good wells. Ordinary wells cannot supply the large quantity of water it requires. It occupies the land for two years though Urad can be sown the first year specially in Sondhwara.

Mr. Hoare writes in his report of opium as a crop, but only later in May and June, he says: "There are two crops in this charge which approximate to opium in value, viz. Onions and Bakshi wheat. Bakshi wheat has an ear twice as long as the ordinary ear, in irrigated lands it requires as many waterings as opium, and produces a crop about twice as heavy as the ordinary irrigated wheat crop." In this Pargana the cultivators are not acquainted with Bakshi wheat, at least under that name but they grow a variety called Kahi Sarogi in many places. The produce is certainly much better than ordinary wheat, but its cultivation is not yet general and measures should be taken to extend it. Ordinary wheat is mostly cultivated here, followed by Maize, after the 3rd or 4th year the soil becomes so poor that it will grow only one crop. The 2nd crop if sown will not yield more than 2 or 3 maunds of maize and the wheat crop too becomes light.

As Mr. Hoare writes in his report of Garoth, which adjoins Pirawa and was assessed some 7 or 8 years ago when opium cultivation was still general "The rates as assessed are not heavy enough to drive the tenants away unless poppy ceases to be remunerative, when immediate relief will be needed."

Mr S D Butler, in paragraph 5th "Well assessment in particular de poppy or some valuable crop. At on a large scale can be suggested would also endanger the rate"

Major Dube, Settlement Officer, Dhar State, has dealt with the matter in detail and compared the produce and prices of opium and wheat and the expenses but it is unnecessary to go into all the details. He writes "In

with one watering, so in the and being succeeded by dry crops only, the Adan rates may have to be reduced to Gorwan rates but in case a substitute for poppy is found irrigation rates in Malwa if at all as they are sufficiently low, may have to be reduced from 6½ to 12½ per cent. The land in Nimar is suited for culture of wheat, and it may be sufficient to reduce the rate if at all by 6½ per cent only.

Enough has been said to show that in this Pargana the rates of rent in irrigated lands are bound up with opium cultivation. The Government of India have fully explained the opium policy which is being followed, and the Darbar is aware of its importance and of the loss of revenue which is the first instance it must entail.

Depositions of cultivators

Translation of deposition of —

Name	Parentage	Caste	Residence	Age	Occupation
Gangadhar	Heralal	Brahmin	Chhabra Bren	65	Cultivation.
Deb; Lal	Bhorolal	Kurmi	Bawalwan Nimbhera	35	Ditto
Odey Lal	Galechhand	Mahajan	Morwan Nimbhera	50	Cultivation and Trade
Bhoronlal	Pitaji	Kurmi	Bawalwan Nimbhera	45	Cultivation

Conjointly stated that the greatest benefit in poppy cultivation is this that the little produce of this gives much greater money, which enables us to pay the State demand and the income of other crops enables us to secure food for us to purchase — food and oil extracted from the The opium is sold at Zeera and Garlic is also culti sown (on the same ground)

The poppy is the only crop which frees the cultivator from State demands there is no other crop which can give so much profit. There are savings on other crops.

Even pods and leaves of poppy are used as vegetables. Besides this we eat it from chuldi oil which stops every kind of disease—If instead of poppy other crops such as Dhanis Zeera Methi be cultivated they cannot compare the profit which comes from poppy, and these crops are sown once in a year. If frost etc. damage them then there is no produce. If frost damage the poppy even then it gives much profit at least to pay State demand.

certainly—Our every requirement is made up on the hope of poppy cultivation. Whatever be the control placed over us, we should be given permission to cultivate poppy positively.

We are ready to bear all the restrictions but our poppy cultivation should not be stopped.

If the Government will not purchase our opium nor can opium be sent to Bombay—even then we shall sell it to Marwar and Jaipur, etc. We certainly hope that our opium will be sold in Marwar and Jaipur, etc., as our opium is much appreciated there.

If there would be any deficit in price we shall endure it.

In Malwa where these Parganas are situated opium is cultivated. Opium benefits us and its oil sells cheaper. Owing to the climate of Malwa being moist eating of opium, opium seed, and oil gives much benefit, and keeps off disease.

We have heard that Kotah and others will continue poppy cultivation.

If in the British territory and other States, the poppy cultivation be allowed then the cultivation of poppy should also be allowed in this State proportionately.

But if the cultivation of poppy be prohibited everywhere then we shall also follow the same and shall be satisfied.

The statement of profit and loss has been dictated beforehand.

Statement showing the quantity of opium produced in As Bahera supplied to Government, rejected by the Government, and purchased by the State etc, from the year 1330 Faisli to 1334 Faisli (1923 to 1927) 5 years

Year.	Total Produce.	Opium des- patched to Ghazipur	Dryage en route to Ghazipur	Factory Weight	Weight at 70 Con	Rate	Cost price of opium "	Bonus	Total	Opium rejected by Govt and purchased by the State	Loss by dryage as comp red by Factory weight
	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.
1330F	354 1 13	347 8 3	8 5 0	319 12 3	349 38 13	15	209 656 13 3	4043 5 3	113 700 2 0	4 35 0	1 39 10
1331F	424 3 13	429 39 5	4 26 9	433 12 13	432 39 6	15	271 443 6 1	11 371 13 3	82 915 5 4	0 3 13	8 0 11
1331F	223 27 15	227 24 0	2 39 7	224 34 9	223 8 4	13	121 605 7 4	977 0 9	1 21 983 1 1	0 13 3	0 16 13
1332P	89 6 11	83 14 0	1 3 4	87 11 5	91 21 7	13	47 399 4 9	2 610 3 3	50 309 8 0	0 17 1	0 15 1
1331P	103 4 5	103 4 5	-	-	-	10	68 216 9 0	3743 0 5	71 989 9 5	-	-

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Tonk State in 5 years from the year 1330 Fasls to 1334 Fasls, (1923 to 1927) with population

Serial No.	Name of Pargana	Population	1330 Fasls		1331 Fasls		1332 Fasls		1333 Fasls		1334 Fasls	
			M	a ch t	M	a ch t	M	a ch t	M	a ch t	M	a ch t
1	Tonk	76251	24	1 15 3	17 24	3 4	13	0 0 0	12 11	4 0	12	1 10 4
2	Algarh	14302	1	1 6 21	0 8	1 0	0 12	0 0	0 21	2 2	0 25	2 3
3	Nimbahera	49322	1 21	15 0	1 23	1 4	1 23	8 0	1 32	0 0	1 19	3 0
4	Prawa	28464	1 11	4 0	0 16	15 0	0 33	0 0	2 23	12 2	4 12	4 0
5	Chhabra	32529	1	2 13 0	1	2 9 0	1 0	0 0	1 19	8 0	1	8 5 0
6	Sroni	57885	10 22	10 0	10 23	0 0	10 29	4 0	10 4	9 0	9 16	12 0
Total		237893	39 29	0 1	31 27	14 3	27 27	13 0	30 2	3 4	29 13	5 41

M a ch t
 = 5 years Total = 158 20 4 1
 = 10th 2nd 1st Total for 5 years = 3
 = 101 441 Total for 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 12
 = 1 217 23 3 Fasls + 25 800
 per head per year

Statement showing the consumption of opium in Tonk State in 5 years from the year 1330 Fasli to 1334 Fasli (1923 to 1927) with population.

Serial No	Name of Pargana	Popula- tion	1330 Fasli	1331 Fasli	1332 Fasli	1333 Fasli	1334 Fasli
			M s ch t	M s ch t	M s ch t	M s ch t	M s ch t
1	Tonk	76251	24 1 15 3	17 21 3 4	13 0 0 0	13 11 4 0	12 1 10 4
2	Aligarh	14302	1 1 6 21	0 8 1 0	0 12 0 0	0 21 2 2	0 35 2 3
3	Wimbabera	48392	1 21 15 0	1 23 1 4	1 23 8 0	1 32 0 0	1 19 3 21
4	Pirawa	23464	1 11 4 0	0 16 15 0	0 33 0 0	2 23 12 2	4 12 4 0
5	Chhabra	32329	1 2 13 0	1 2 9 0	1 20 0 0	1 19 8 0	1 8 5 0
6	Sironj	87785	10 29 10 0	10 23 0 0	10 29 4 0	10 4 9 0	9 16 12 0
	Total	237593	39 29 0 1	31 27 14 3	27 27 12 0	30 2 9 4	29 13 5 41

M s ch t
= 5 years Total = 155 20 1 1
= 20 221 Tolas for 5 years + 3
= 101 441 Tolas for 1 year = 12
= 1 217 23 9 Masbas + 127 800
= 4 1 Masbas per head per year

Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Chhabra, Pawa and Nimbehara Parganas of Tnk State from the year 1330 Fash to 1334 Fash (1923 to 1927) i.e. 5 years

Ser. No.	Name of Pargana	Knd of opium	Rate	1330 Fash	1331 Fash	1332 Fash	1333 Fash	1334 Fash	Total
1	Chhabra	Chack	Rs 16	Mds 299 10 4 Rs 3823 1 9	344 2 2 5504 13 9	185 0 8 2960 5 3	64 19 8 1091 13 3	211 9 15 3379 12 9	1044 2 5 16705 1 9
2	Pawa	Gotl	19	Mds 159 12 8 Rs 2881 7 0	982 36 2 5231 11 3	193 24 3 2405 2 9	1 2 16 12 2743 9 3	100 2 4 1801 2 6	897 38 5 15063 0 9
3	Nimbehara	Gotl	14	Mds 133 29 2 Rs 1842 4 3	171 12 8 2646 5 0	97 26 12 1354 14 9	13 16 14 187 15 3	6 28 9 94 0 0	497 39 13 6243 7 3
		Gotl	25	Mds 62 34 6 Rs 1571 7 9	15 39 0 399 6 0	28 16 8 710 5 3	125 8 10 3148 13 3	53 19 13 1337 6 9	283 33 5 7167 7 0

Average of import and export duty on poppy seeds for 5 years = 1541 30 7 x 4 = Che k 2 055-10-15 + 1044 5 3 3 098-13-4 x 14 = 43 390 mds 11 saera of poppy seeds

Average of export duty on poppy seeds for 1 year = Rs 373A 2 44
Average of import duty on poppy seeds for 1 year = Rs 342 6 44
Export duty at average annua per Md on 43,390 11 0 poppy seeds comes to = Rs 18 92 13
-0- import duty at 1 anna per Md comes to Rs 4712 Total Rs 21 632 12-0

Statement showing the quantity of opium imported into Chhabra, Pirawa and Nimbahera Parganas of the Tonk State from the year 1330 Fash to 1334 Fash (1923 to 1927) i.e., 5 years.

Serial No	Name of Pargana	Rate	1330 Fash.	1331 Fash.	1332 Fash.	1333 Fash.	1334 Fash.	Total
1	Chhabra	Rs 1	Mds. 517 16 14 Rs 517 6 9	403 10 14 403 4 6	255 11 0 255 4 6	263 13 2 269 5 3	263 21 4 259 8 0	1,717 33 0 1,717 13 6
2	Pirawa	1	Mds. 239 21 11 Rs 239 8 6	159 10 8 159 4 6	50 12 10 50 8 0	11 18 10 11 8 6	4 1 4 4 1 0	464 01 10 464 14 6
3	Nimbahera	1	Mds 10 25 6 Rs 10 11 9	0 7 8 0 3 0	10 20 0 16 8 0		1 26 4 1 16 6	23 39 2 23 1 3
Total . 2,203 23 12								

Duty . 2,205 13 2

*Statement showing the stock of opium in possession of the State stock holders and licensed dealers, from 1930F to 1934F
(1928-1929) 5 years*

Serial No.	Name of parganas	1930F			1931F.			1932F			1933F			1934F		
		Check	Got.	Total.	Check	Got.	Total	Check	Got.	Total	Check	Got.	Total	Check	Got.	Total
1	Pirawa .	Md. 172-18-16	Md. 77 7-6-24	Md. 249-26-4 24	Md. 135-5-24	Md. 138-1-10	Md. 124-36-154	Md. 134-26-15-34	Md. 87 8	Md. 68 27 11	Md. 6-27 13-24	Md. 74 36-2	Md. 61 23 15-24	Md. 0-16-0-0	Md. 74-33-6 3	Md. 74-33-6 3
2	Nimbabera .	Md. 10-34-1 24	Md. 304-22 2 24	Md. 315-16-4	Md. 9-37-8	Md. 328 18-2-24	Md. 338-11 10-24	Md. 147	Md. 283-15-0 24	Md. 281-19-7 24	Md. 13-6	Md. 154-7 15	Md. 155 11 5	Md. 56-28-12-34	Md. 80-3 11	Md. 80-19 11
3	Chabara	Md. 49-15-2-34	Md. 518-33-7-14	Md. 1,013-8-9	Md. 104-13-1-34	Md. 635-12-13 24	Md. 659-0 8-14	Md. 134-26-15-34	Md. 452 19 15-34	Md. 696-09 12-24	Md. 201 26-6-14	Md. 408 8 2-24	Md. 609-34-8-34	Md. 56-28-12-34	Md. 445 27 9 34	Md. 502-16 6 24

Check 57 4-12 34
Got:--600-24-11 14

Rent Rate and Assessment Report of Pargana Nimbahera, Tonk State, 1913

Dated Mount Abu the 20th December 1913

From—M KANF Esq C S Settlement Officer, Tonk and Sirohi States,
To—The REVENUE MEMBER State Council, Tonk State

SIR,

I send for the consideration and approval of the Darbar the Rent Rate Report of Pargana Nimbahera

2 I placed this important Pargana in charge of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Pandit Vithal Rao, for inspection as he was the most experienced of the Inspecting Officers and had already in the Gwalior Settlement inspected and prepared the rent rate for part of the Gwalior districts which adjoin Nimbahera. He performed his task with the despatch and energy that marked all his work, the drafting of this report was also done by him. I toured through the villages of the Eastern portion of the Pargana in March 1912 and through the Western half in March and April 1913

3 Nimbahera was the first Pargana of the State which Captain Pears in the original Settlement inspected and assessed. At that stage his staff was inexperienced and the system and principles to be followed had not been fully determined. One result of the inexperience was considerable eccentricity in the soil classification. In all other Parganas of the State I found the soil classification on the whole uniform and fairly accurate, or where mistakes occurred, they were mistakes that were comprehensible. In villages after village of Nimbahera the classification was incomprehensible. Hard stony and shallow soils in upland villages are shown as Kali, while deep Kali in level villages is entered as Dhamni. This unevenness was not fully rectified at Mr Tucker's Revision for, though the Revision rates were not based directly on soils, still the recorded soil in great part determined the class into which the land was put and so the original error was to that extent perpetuated. A careful correction of the soil classification became now the first necessity

4 The Nimbahera Pargana suffered in another way by being the first Pargana to be brought under Settlement. The Settlement Officer was inclined to be more exacting in the imposition of high

rage of the Rajadars to increase the cultivated and irrigated area of their villages and the prosperity of the cultivators, as a matter of fact many of them endeavour to make profit merely by raising the rates as high as possible. Notwithstanding this conclusion the total demand was raised from Rs 2,15,000 to Rs 2,33,000, which worked out at an incidence of just over Rs 2 per higha of cultivation—an incidence that was only approached by one other par-

gana—the great opium growing Pargana of Pirawa in the centre of Malwa Nimbahera is one of the Rajputana parganas which are more subject to seasonal variations than the parganas in Central India, and sufficient account was not taken of this fact in determining the rents. Of the 8 years that followed Settlement 4 years were average, two were poor and two were bad. When the time for Revision came in 1898 it was seen that the demand was not being collected, that arrears at the rate of over Rs 20,000 a year were accumulating and that the tenantry were “in an impoverished state of circumstances.” The result of the Revision was practically to wipe off the whole previous enhancement. Unfortunately there was no time for recovery as the famine of 1899-1900 was at hand and the Pargana was in no position to meet it. The effect was disastrous. The census of 1901 proved the amazing fact that 40 per cent of the population of this Pargana disappeared, leaving 40,000 instead of 65,000 people. I have elsewhere dwelt at length on the fatal mistake that was subsequently made of preventing the people from making use of the relinquishment sections of the Revenue Code which had been drawn up to meet just such an emergency. This decision bore hardly on all Parganas, but was hardest of all on this Pargana with its dwindled population. The rents thus collected for lands that had long gone waste through lack of cattle and labour further impoverished the people, and the Pargana steadily deteriorated. Even bands of dacoits from across the Mewar border pillaged the weakened village communities and a line of villages to the west and south of Nimbahera town were abandoned mainly it is said on this account. The turning-point came in 1909-1910 when the Darbar instituted an enquiry into the whole question of arrears and remitted over 5 lakhs of rupees. During the present Settlement too the Darbar has again given the people permission to relinquish the portions of their holdings that are lying fallow. But a very great lot remains to be done. The population has risen in the last decade by 4,000 but the cultivated area is less by 28 per cent and the occupied area by 19 per cent than it was at Revision and the irrigated area has fallen by 22 per cent. With these figures before one and with the population still only at 44,000 which is 21,000 less than the figure at which it stood in 1891, no Pargana is needed ed to induce people vation, and remissions should be promptly given in famine years. At present the condition of the people is in my opinion less satisfactory than in any other Pargana of the State.

5 In these circumstances it was not to be expected that there could be any material enhancement of revenue. Neither would it serve the purpose to reduce the present rates which were reduced low enough at Revision. There will be many and in some cases even very considerable adjustments of revenue in different years due to the corrections in classification, but no reduction is for in the normal rates. The prosperity of the Pargana

now on administration rather than on further reductions of revenue. Exclusive of the 3 disputed istamar villages, the demand of the khalsa and munzabta villages at the proposed circle rates is Rs 1,84,288 which is an enhancement of Rs 4,162 on the corrected demand and a decrease of Rs 7,406 on the recorded demand.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M KEANE, C S,

*Settlement Officer,
Tonk and Sirohi States.*

RENT RATE REPORT OF NIMBAHERA PARGANA

Boundaries—This Pargana is situated about 130 miles to the South-West of Tonk, on the borders of Eastern Malwa and Mewar. It is neither regular in shape nor compact in area. The villages of the Nimbahera and Satkhanda Tahsils in the East are cut off from the Duogla villages in the West by an intervening strip of foreign territory, and even within these two main groups all the villages are not coterminous. There are villages of the Mewar, Gwalior and Indore States completely surrounded by the Nimbahera lands, while, on the other hand, several Nimbahera villages are islands in the Gwalior and Mewar States.

Roughly speaking, the Pargana marches with Gwalior on the east and with Mewar elsewhere. The area according to the Revenue Survey is 375 square miles.

2 Physical Features—A continuation of the range of hills which extends from Chitor runs through the northern part of the Pargana, but elsewhere with few exceptions the country is level. There is a great variety of soils and the transition from one class to another is often very abrupt. Rich black cotton soil will be found in some villages of the Nimbahera Tahsil side by side with "Harmala," a rocky tract on which nothing can be grown. In Duogla Tahsil, though the country is flat, much of the soil is hard, shallow and poor.

3 Tahsils—The pargana was originally divided into two Tahsils, but recently a third Tahsil Satkhanda has been created. There are only 31 Khalsa villages in this new Tahsil and as these are not very distant and could be easily managed from Nimbahera a separate Tahsil appears to be an unnecessary expenditure.

4 Rivers—There is no river of importance in the Pargana. Several small streams are found here and there and from a few of them small areas are irrigated by means of Orhis. There are practically no tanks used for irrigation.

5 Villages — The Pargana formerly contained 219 villages
deducted from the lands
the total number

Tahsil	Khalsa	Man zabta	Deserted Khalsa or Istamrar	Jagir	Istamrar	Total
Nimbhera	62	4		4	35	105
Sathkhanda	71			2	6	41
Dungla	54	1	3	7	0	74
Total	147	5	3	14	53	220

In the State records Wazirabad which is part of Mouza Palod in Dungla is shown as Jagir and Shergarh a part of Mouza Paori in Sathkhanda Tahsil is shown as Istamrar but as they are not separate villages and as the area is mapped and recorded with the original villages they are not treated separately

The villages of Arnian Brahman Kumlur Khara and Haria Kheri are claimed as Istamrar but as the claim has not been yet finally decided by the Darbar they are shown separately as disputed

6 Roads and Communications — There is no metalled road in the Pargana The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the eastern part and Nimbhera is the only Railway Station within the limits of the Pargana

7 Population — The population of the Pargana at the last three Census enumerations was as follows —

1891	65 013
1901	40 499
1911	44 600

Several villages of the Pargana are lying deserted still owing to the great fall in population

creditors. The condition of many of the tenants is far from satisfactory.

9 *Rainfall*—The average rainfall for the Melwa tract is 25 inches. During the past 11 years the average rainfall of the Pargana came to 22·82 inches. Of these 11 years the rainfall of the following years was scanty and the harvests were very poor:—

	Rainfall in inches.
1901-02	12·71
1905-06	11·60
1907-08 (in July and August only)	16·59
1911-12	15·28

Of the remaining 7 years the fall in 4 years was above normal and for the rest much below it. The short rainfall has affected the water supply in the wells and caused

10. *Prices*.—Owing to the this Pargana have generally

Easy rates prevailed only in 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1910-11, otherwise the rates were high. As in Chhabra the Manotidars have most of the tenants in their power, and it was they who probably gained most by the rise in prices. Mr. Tucker had suggested arrangements to regulate the Manoti system, but nothing has since been done in that direction and the old system of the Manotidar guaranteeing the revenue and collecting the rents from tenants remains unreformed.

11. *Extent of cultivation*.—In the following statement a comparison is made of the area in cultivation and occupation at the present attestation and that recorded in the revision Settlement papers. As the figures for other villages were not prepared in detail at last Settlement, these figures represent khalsa villages only.—

From this statement it will be observed that the occupied area has fallen by 19.34 per cent on the whole. The actual irrigation shows a fall of 31.80 per cent and the dry cultivation of 28.56 per cent. Increase or decrease in the new fallow area depends mainly upon the particular season's rains, and calls for no remarks. The increase in old fallow included in holdings is very large, being 54.57 per cent, and the people pay full rates for it still. As in Chhabra Pargana there is no demarcated line of the State forests and the Forest Department claims all fallow out of holdings to be under its control. To save themselves from the constant interference of the Forest officials, the agriculturists are compelled to secure enough fallow in their holdings for the grazing of their cattle until the season when the grazing in the forests is opened. The people were informed that it was now open to them to relinquish such fallow areas as they wished and they gave up 7,081 bighas rented at Rs. 8,005 but still retained 20,767 bighas to meet their wants.

12. *Arrears*—Owing to the distress caused by the famine years and the consequent abandonment of cultivation and disappearance of irrigation arrears which are never written off as irrecoverable grown in the papers to several lakhs. In 1316 Fash the Darhar disposed of these arrears by remitting a large percentage and ordering recovery of the rest by instalments. The arrears that have accrued since 1316 Fash against the same class of lands are yet shown against the names of tenants and call for early disposal. The details of remissions and outstanding arrears are given in the following statement—

Name of Tahsil	Amount of arrears remitted.	Amount of arrears outstanding for years				
		Up to 1316 F	For 1317 F	For 1318 F	For 1319 F	Total outstanding arrears
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumbahera	2,69,426	6,636	9,479	7,259	7,213	29,587
Satkhanda	70,067	1,400	1,637	1,279	1,670	6,036
Dungla	1,67,316	3,684	7,668	7,450	7,875	26,677
Total	5,06,809	10,720	18,834	15,988	16,758	62,300

The outstanding arrears represent sums which tenants were wholly unable to pay and which accrued owing to ceased irrigation and fallow in holdings. These should be remitted now to enable tenants to begin with the payment in full of the new settlement demand.

13. *Soils*—At revision irrigated land was divided into three classes and dry land into five. At the recent classification the three

classes of wet land have been maintained, but in deciding to which class each particular field belonged, attention was paid not to soil alone as before but to position water supply, facilities of manure, etc., and this has naturally resulted in many changes.

The Pargana being a part of Malwa grew opium formerly, and the rates then proposed for wet land were based to some extent on the income of opium cultivation and were in some villages high, the cultivation of opium is now discontinued its place having been taken by wheat and other crops and the high rates can no longer be paid. One 'Eksakha' class was introduced in this Pargana by Captain Pears at his Settlement. It was applied to land situated near wells which was irrigated only occasionally or not at all. It was assessed by him at very high rates, i.e., at nearly half the rates of irrigated land. In the revision Settlement there was no fresh classification of soil areas so the Eksamha class was maintained and it was divided into three classes again and special rates for each of them were proposed which were in some cases more than double the dry rates.

In the present Settlement particular care has been taken in classing this old 'Eksamha' land. On examination it was found that a large area under this class was so exhausted that it grew no better crops than those grown on ordinary dry lands. Only such areas showed clear improvement from past manuring and watering and grew better crops has been classed as Haisyat Gorwan and the rest is shown now as dry. For classification purposes any field that had been irrigated at any time within the preceding five years was treated as irrigable if the source of irrigation was still in existence. This raised the actually attested irrigated area from 13 742 bighas to an irrigable area of 15 608 bighas.

Of the five classes of dry land the area put into the first class at revision was insignificant. Most of the land went into the second or the third class.

The same class covered quite different soils in different villages, or in other words the same soil may be found in one class in one village and in quite another class in a second village. This system proved favourable to some villages and pressed hardly on others. For example in the two villages of Bhairbharia and Birlwas in Nimbhera Tahsil the soil though stony and shallow was classed throughout as second class and assessed to the rates of that class, which resulted in great hardship. The revenue of these villages will be largely reduced as the error is now corrected. On the other hand in the villages of Bahora Khara and Bhat kotri the soil is good, but it was assessed at third class rates. These inequalities have it is hoped been fully rectified in the present classification.

14 *Present classification of dry land*—Captain Pears at his Settlement recognised the following soils in the Pargana—

- (1) Kali (2) Dhanni (3) Bhari, (4) Ratri or Pili (5) Kankri.
His classification was throughout by means of 'Chaks' or blocks of soil.

In Nimbahera Tahsil where the soils are fairly deep and the depths change slowly the classification by soil blocks is suitable, but in Dungla Tahsil and in Mnuzas Bisalwas and Bharbharia where the soils are stony and change depths at short distances the block system did not give satisfactory results, and the classification has now had to be tested and rectified throughout by the soil depths according to the following standards —

Kali—Black cotton soil over 2 feet in depth

Dhamni—Soil of yellowish-brown colour with a depth of 16 to 24 inches, whether embedded with stones or not.

Bhuri—Yellow, red or black soil mixed with sand of a depth of 12 to 15 inches

Ratri—Red, yellow or black soil of a depth from 6 to 12 inches

Kakreti—Shallow stony soil of less than 6 inches in depth

The *Kali* and *Dhamni* soils were sub-divided into classes I and II where necessary, for other soils this distinction was not needed

15 *Soil positions*—The position of fields makes a considerable difference in the crop outturn, and this was noted by the use of the following factors —

Chauras—Ordinary level fields representing the normal soil rate

Dhalu or Halki—Land rendered inferior by a slope, proximity to Nalas, beginning of a change to a lighter soil block, weeds, etc. This factor lowers the soil rate by 25 per cent

Usar—Area showing saline efflorescence
Ujar—Area damaged by wild animals
Kansla—Area covered with Kans

} All these lower the rate by 25 per cent

Altj—Represents soil better than ordinary. It raises the soil rate by 25 per cent

Gorwan Mouga—Well manured land round the village site. This raises the soil rate by 75 per cent

Hausyat Gorwan—This is land previously irrigated and still manured or improved by past manuring and growing better crops than ordinary soil. It raises the soil rate by 50 per cent

For irrigated *Gorwan* it has been decided to add Re 1 to the irrigation rates of classes I and II and As 12 to the class III rate in Group I and to add As 12 for classes I and II and As 8 to class III in Group II of all Tahsils

16 *Formation of Assessment groups*—At revision each of the Tahsils of Dungla and Nimbahera was divided into two assessment circles according to the character and topographical position of the villages. The same principle has been followed again and is applied also to the new Tahsil of Satkhanda. Some former first class

villages are now so deteriorated that they have been thrown into the 2nd group, while some superior 2nd circle villages have been transferred to the 1st group. The Jagir and Munzabta villages which have been surveyed and attested are also included in their proper groups.

The number of villages in each of the groups is as follows —

NUMBER OF VILLAGES

Group	Khalsa	Munzabta	Disputed	Jagir	Total
	Nimbahera				
Group I	33	3		2	38
" II	29	1		2	32
	Saikhanda				
Group I	9			2	11
" II	22				22
	Doula				
Group I	36	1		7	44
" II	18		3		21
Total	147	5	3	13	168

The Istamar villages have not been surveyed and as they are in the 2nd group, the groups. The three have been attested and will be assessed along with khalsa villages for the present, but their details will be shown separately in the assessment proposals.

As in Tonk, cash rates will be proposed for the Jagir villages, and as these villages in this Pargana are not grain rented but pay cash rates, Jagirdars should be urged to accept the assessment obtained by applying the Settlement rates.

The five Munzabta villages include the two Jagir villages of Biloda and Chandkhara, formerly owned by Sahibzada Hanif Khan as his Jagir, which he exchanged for two other villages, Jhirana and Sisola in Tonk Pargana.

The assessment proposals are thus confined to the Khalsa and Munzabta villages and the three Istamar villages in dispute.

The rates used at Revision are shown in the following table —

DRY RATES

Tahs. I.	Group	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nimbahera	I	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	1 1 0	0 7 0
Do	II	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Dungla	I	2 4 0	1 6 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
	II	1 11 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 6 0

WET AND EKSARKHA RATES

Tah. I	Group	WET			EKSARKHA		
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I	Class II	Class III
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nimbahera	I	8 4 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	2 8 0
Do	II	6 6 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 6 0
Dungla	I	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Do	II	6 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 6 0

It has already been pointed out that the highest irrigation rates of the revision Settlement were opium rates and as opium cultivation has been stopped they now called for reduction. Similarly the eksarkha rates were high and they too demand lowering. The dry rates of classes I and II in Nimbahera group I were complained of as being excessive and they were really so. On the other hand it was found that a large area of good quality soil was rated at class III rates. Correction in soil classification has now been made and the result is that much land in this Tahsil formerly classed as Dhamni has been transferred to Kali. All this area will now be rated at a uniform but moderate rate and the tenants' complaint will be removed without any loss to the State. Other dry rates were fairly moderate and have been maintained with a slight change where it was found necessary.

The rates now proposed are as follows:—

DRY LANDS.

Taluk	Group	Kail I.	Kail II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Dhamni	Natri	Kankret
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nimbahera .	I	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Do .	II	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Dungla . .	I	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Do . .	II	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Satkhandra .	I	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Do . .	II	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 7 0

WET LANDS.

Taluk.	Group	Chahi I	Chahi II	Chahi III.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nimbahera . .	I	7 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0
Do. . . .	II	6 4 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Dungla	I	6 4 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Do. . . .	II	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0
Satkhandra	I	6 8 0	5 4 0	3 12 0
Do	II	6 12 0	4 8 0	-- 3 4 0

18 *Attested demand*.—The revision Settlement demand for Khalsa villages amounted to Rs. 2,05,887. Since then irrigation has fallen by 4,541 bighas the value of which at an all round rate of Rs. 4 represents a decrease of Rs. 18,164. The dry cultivation has decreased by 24,389 bighas which may be valued in round numbers at Rs. 18,000. Thus the sum of Rs. 36,164. This would demand at revision Settlement rate at Settlement for Khalsa villages stands at Rs. 1,82,013 which includes full rents for lands once irrigated but now dry amounting to Rs. 11,568. The corrected demand then comes to Rs. 1,70,445 which is slightly above the estimate of Rs. 1,69,723.

19 *Result of assessment at proposed circle rates.*—The following statement shows the result of the assessment of the Khalsa villages at proposed circle rates.—

Group	Attested demand	Corrected demand.	Circle rate demand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nimbahera, group I, 31 villages	61,144	58,035	57,666
Special 2 villages	13,201	12,191	8,450
Nimbahera, group II	15,733	16,056	18,255
Satkhanda, group I	20,796	19,759	21,700
Do. group II	9,705	9,157	10,665
Dungla, group I	47,385	43,815	47,845
Do group II	13,249	11,851	11,164
Total	1,82,012	1,70,445	1,75,145

From this it will be seen that though a reduction in wet and Eksakha rates has been proposed, yet the resultant demand by circle rates shows some increase over the corrected demand. The assessment now proposed is full without being severe, and its collection can be guaranteed only if the Darbar grants remission in bad harvests and allows free relinquishment of fallow and a re-assessment of fields where irrigation has ceased.

20. *The demand of the Munzabta villages.*—The result of the proposed assessment of the 5 Munzabta villages is as follows:—

Group	No of villages	Attested demand.	Circle rate demand.
		Rs.	Rs.
Nimbahera, group I	3	2,524	2,323
Do group II		unrented,	153
Dungla group II	1	7,157	6,103
Total	5	9,681	9,143

21 The proposed assessment of the 3 disputed villages of Arnia Brahmanan, Kumbar Khera and Haria Kheri, which are claimed as Istamrar, would give the following result —

At stated demand

1,762/-

Circle rate demand

2,252/-

The circle rate demand cannot however be imposed in any case in these villages. It represents full assets and the claim of Arnia Brahmanan to pay only $\frac{1}{3}$ rd assets and of the 2 other villages to pay only two fifth assets has been already practically recognised.

22 *The total demand* — The total demand of the Pargana exclusive of the Jagir and Istamrar villages stands as follows —

Tenures	Corrected demand	Circle rate demand
	Rs.	Rs.
Khas villages	1 70 445	1 75 145
Manzabti villages	9,681	9,143
Disputed Istamrar villages	1,762	2,252
Total	1 81 888	1,88,540

This demand includes cesses, but is exclusive of the amount of salana on muafis which is approximately Rs 725. The actual amount of salana will be proposed when the village rate demand is determined and will be an addition to the demand here shown.

23 *Conclusion* — As the Darbar has now approved of rental collections in two instalments which shall fall due after the crops are harvested, an effort should be made to get rid of the Bohargat system entirely. If the tenants are encouraged to pay their rents direct by selling their surplus produce, the Bohargat system will itself disappear. At the same time measures should be taken to enquire into the debts of the agriculturists and to give them every facility to get back the land which has gone into the Bohras' possession.

The demarcation of the Forest line and the definition of the powers of forest officials are further matters which call for immediate attention.

MUNZABTA DISTRICT

The progress of the work has been reported by the District Officer, and the results of the work are summarized in the following table:

Munzabta District

Taluk	District	Number of villages	Population		Area		Assessment at village rates
			Ex.	Pa.	Pa.	Ex.	Ex.
Munzabta	I	31	76,245	63,344	55,000	57,000	57,100
Special villages of Munzabta and Munzabta	—	2	15,537	12,501	12,191	8,400	9,671
Munzabta	II	20	20,250	16,533	16,000	14,235	17,214
Sakhalia	I	9	19,200	20,700	19,700	21,700	21,500
"	II	22	9,500	9,700	9,157	10,000	10,000
Dungla	I	38	43,000	47,100	43,000	47,815	46,844
"	II	18	18,250	15,700	11,651	11,164	11,500
Total		147	201,000	182,013	1,70,445	1,75,145	1,74,445

Munzabta villages.

The final assessed demand of Khalsa and Munzibta villages combined is Rs 1,84 143 equivalent to a decrease of Rs 7,551 on the actual recorded demand and an increase of Rs 4,017 on the same demand corrected to allow for land that has ceased to be irrigated. The Salana on Muafis is not included in these figures.

I enclose showing separately the assessed rent of each field in their khatas were distributed to all tenants. The total number of objections to high rents received throughout the whole Pargana was 539, and of these 317 were objections not to rates but to classification. The assessments are I believe uniform and fair, but of all the Parganas of the State Nimbahera is the one that needs the most careful watching. At the first signs of deterioration general or individual immediate enquiries should be made and relief granted without hesitation. Notwithstanding that the Pargana has not yet reached a clear stage of prosperity, the reduction made in the present revenue is comparatively small. The reason for this is that I do not believe that any further reduction in rates, unless a wholesale unjustifiable reduction, would be of any avail. What is required is impartial and considerate administration, an unhesitating recognition of legitimate claims to relief and prompt assistance in all seasons of adversity.

M KEANE, C S,
Settlement Officer,
Tonk and Sirohi States.

Rent Rate and Assessment Report of Pargana Chhabra, Tonk State, 1913

Dated the 13th December 1913

From—M KEANE Esq C S Settlement Officer Tonk and Sirohi States
To—The REVENUE MEMBER State Council, Tonk State

SIR,

1 I have the honour to send for the approval of the Darbar, the Rent Rate Report of Pargana Chhabra

2 The Pargana was inspected by Pandit Vithal Rao, Assistant Settlement Officer, who prepared the body of the Report and who, as the Darbar is aware, has long and wide experience of Settlement work. I also inspected every part of the Pargana myself. My conclusion as to the state of the Pargana is that it is on the whole satisfactory. Villages that are built off certainly occur in the most unexpected way where other neighbouring villages are in easy circumstances. I found sharp variations of this sort more frequent in this Pargana than elsewhere but I could trace no clear correspondence between prosperity or the want of it and low

Pargana was reduced at Revision from Rs 1,25,000 to Rs 1,12,000, but the corrected demand to-day is only Rs 1,04,000 (including Salana). As the dry area in holdings is now almost exactly where it was at Revision, the fall is due to loss in irrigation, so that I think it may be fairly maintained that the lack of a system of prompt relief in years of stress has caused in this Pargana a permanent loss of Rs 8,000 a year under this one head alone. I need not add that the disappearance of tenants and the difficulties arising from such a system go very much deeper and put out of all question that extension of cultivation which should be the aim of a State possessing so much excellent cultivable waste, and which is the true dependable basis of a progressive revenue. Before leaving this subject I may state here that it was the action of His Highness himself that rescued from collapse this and the other Parganas when four years ago he took the whole question of arrears, then grown acute, into his own hands, toured through the Parganas, wiped large sums off the books and arranged for easy instalments to pay what was left unremitted. This wise policy restored the confidence and outlook of the people and allowed them to reap in full the advantage of the recent favourable years. This is the policy of remission which should be made the rule of the State instead of an exceptional measure to be put into operation when many of the tenants are already broken and many others have fled.

4 The question that interested tenants during the course of inspection much more than rents was forest administration. It is of course notorious that forest restrictions of any kind exercise a peculiarly irritating effect on agricultural communities so complaints should to some extent be discounted. Forest affairs bulk large because in this Pargana, throughout the whole of the South and East, forest and village alternate as high land follows low land in succession. The number of villages that adjoin the forest on some side or other is accordingly large. The complaints fall under three heads (1) restriction of grazing, (2) damage from wild animals (3) restrictions on the supply of fencing bushes, firewood and timber. In regard to grazing, the system is that certain forests called revenue forests are open and free. Other forests are closed and the right to graze in them is let out yearly to the village as a whole. This is the subject of great complaint. I consider however that the attitude of the State is reasonable. The villagers keep large herds of cattle which they harter and trade with no small profit to themselves. They have no right to expect that the State should support these herds of cattle for them absolutely free yet that is what they most frequently claim. They say the contract price of grazing is too high, yet when I suggested that instead of a round sum a system might be introduced according to which a certain number of cattle necessary for agricultural use might be allowed to each tenant free and cattle in excess of that number should pay a small cattle tax, they refused to listen to any proposal of the kind, nor did I ever find that they had any alternative system to propose short of the abolition of all payment.

or high rents The nature of the village community, the population, the local administration, the position of the village, were the potent factors governing the prosperity of the tenantry or their decline The reason, no doubt, that rents seemed to play no definite part was that the rates imposed by Mr Tucker at Revision were purposely and confessedly moderate throughout Further, since the time that those rents were fixed, the Pargana that was then isolated has been opened up by a line of Railway running right t

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However, much the tenantry may be in the hands of their landlords, the effect of the great cheapening of the means of export cannot be wholly intercepted and must finally make its way to the producer. So if the rates were moderate fifteen years ago, they are still more moderate now. The State therefore may equitably expect to share in the advantages arising from these circumstances.

3 One of the most unsatisfactory features in the condition of the Pargana is the decline of 42 per cent in the irrigated area. There can, I think, be no denial that a distinct shrinkage in the water supply and a fall in the winter level did occur as the effect of a cycle of bad years—the year of the great famine of 1900 being only the worst of the cycle. I have myself seen many streams and *nalas* that held water up to then and had supplied many '*orhis*' on their banks, but the '*orhis*' are now gone and the streams are entirely dry. The enquiries, however, made into the history of the disused wells in many villages convinced me that the contraction in the supply of water was not the main cause of the decrease in irrigation. The real cause was administrative. In the majority of cases I found that the well was deserted in the first instance not because of the failure of water but because the tenant had broken down and died in one of the years after the famine. The well then stood idle for some years and gradually silted up and fell into disrepair. If the tenant had held on, he would have kept the well in repair and the bottom cleared and though the decrease in the water supply might have thrown one field out of irrigation there would still have been sufficient water to keep all the other fields irrigated. The explanation then of the main decrease in irrigation is to be found in my opinion, not in that easy and universal answer "*Sambat 1956*" but in the system which drove the tenant to throw up his well and his holding after '56. This system briefly was that when a field fell out of irrigation through failure of water, the tenant was still forced to pay the original wet rate of perhaps 6, 7 or 8 rupees a *higha* instead of the dry rate which may have been annas 12 or a rupee, and secondly, remissions are not given for famine years and the tenant found himself loaded with a hopeless ever increasing burden of debt. In the effort to meet these impossible demands, he lost the very cattle that could keep the rest of his irrigation going and so the whole well finally went out of use. The demand of the Par-

gana was reduced at Revision from Rs 1,25,000 to Rs 1,12,000, but the corrected demand to-day is only Rs 1,04,000 (including Salana). As the dry area in holdings is now almost exactly where it was at Revision, the fall is due to loss in irrigation, so that I think it may be fairly maintained that the lack of a system of prompt relief in years of stress has caused in this Pargana a permanent loss of Rs 8,000 a year under this one head alone. I need not add that the disappearance of tenants and the difficulties arising from such a system go very much deeper and put out of all question that extension of cultivation which should be the aim of a State possessing so much excellent cultivable waste, and which is the true dependable basis of a progressive revenue. Before leaving this subject I may state here that it was the action of His Highness himself that rescued from collapse this and the other Parganas when four years ago he took the whole question of arrears, then grown acute, into his own hands, toured through the Parganas, wiped large sums off the books and arranged for easy instalments to pay what was left unremitted. This wise policy restored the confidence and outlook of the people and allowed them to reap in full the advantage of the recent favorable years. This is the policy of remission which should be made the rule of the State instead of an exceptional measure to be put into operation when many of the tenants are already broken and many others have fled.

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The improvements in the system that are needed are that the forest line should not be drawn so close as to leave insufficient free grazing ground for the number of cattle required for the agricultural and family use of the *tenantry*, and *secondly* that the practice of auctioning the grazing right yearly be abandoned, it only results now in the Nazim making continual random increases in the sum from year to year. A moderate amount should be fixed appropriate to the area available and to the number of cattle usually maintained, and this should remain unchanged until some material alteration occurs in the circumstances of the village. (This subject is dealt with at greater length in a separate appendix to the Sironj Report.)

The very loud complaints of damage done by wild animals are better founded. Nominally certain people have permission to use guns to scare away wild animals, but through fear and suspicion the permission remains a dead letter. If the object of the restriction were the preservation of game there might be some sympathy with it, but the jungles are infested with pig and nilgai and with little else. The nilgai is the least graceful of all his kind, he is of no interest to the sportsman, and does more damage than all the other species of deer put together. To preserve this ungainly creature is a wasted work. Pig, where they cannot be speared are of no sporting interest, they certainly are not beautiful, and in their large herds they do vast destruction in the young corn and even in the threshing floors. Permission should be given to kill pig and nilgai freely. This would meet the needs of the people, and I have no fear that with the many State servants of every kind in the Pargana, the permission could or would be abused for the destruction of other kinds of game. This measure would add very materially to the outturn of every food crop, and would remove much of the bitterness against forest administration.

While nilgai and pig roam about unhindered, the system that prevents the people from using the limitless thorn bushes and undergrowth of the jungles for fencing is entirely reprehensible. One cartload serves for 20 to 30 yards of fencing according to the strength of the fencing required. For each cart load a tax of 2 to 4 annas is levied and this tax must be paid whether the thorns are taken from the open jungles or from the closed forests. This fencing is the only protection against raiding animals, and as it may extend to one and often to two miles and even more round the cultivated lands, it can easily be calculated how heavy a tax it is on poor jungle villages. It is a tax that on every ground should be swept away. Another tax that seems to me ungenerous is the heart tax of 4 annas levied for the privilege of removing withered brambles from the jungle for firing. Take an example at random regarding these kinds of complaints. My inspection note for the village of Karhaya Bin ends "They pay *charai* for grazing in the neighbouring village of Kishorepura, which is entirely waste lying near the hills. Hitherto they paid Rs 75 but the Nazim, this year wanted Rs 100. They refused, and he said

he would impose a cattle tax. They go across the river to Gwalior for wood for their ploughs, where they buy it from the forest thekadar rather than take it here. They admit they can get permission to cut it in the local jungles, but when it is cut they are told they have cut too big a branch and in the end they are fined Rs 5. There is so much bother that they don't want to go near it. These may seem petty matters but their importance lies in the fact that each restriction adds its quota to the unpopularity that finally deters fresh settlers from taking up waste lands. Those who invent these ingenious and seemingly innocuous taxes add certainly a few immediate rupees to the income, but their ingenuity probably costs the State thousands of rupees of genuine revenue.

5. It will be seen from the schedules given in the report that the rent rates proposed are only slightly higher than Mr Luckel's rates. It is not possible in the present circumstances to do more than this. The only point of doubt was in regard to the rates for irrigation. Chhuhra is one of the Parganas where opium was grown, though it did not form the staple crop such as it was in Panna. I considered very attentively whether the wet lands had been at all rated high owing to the existence of opium in the Pargana, and could only find 4 or 5 villages, Bhilwara Nicha, Keshauli Sigaura, Bhimara and one or two more, in which the rates were sensibly higher than would be expected for ordinary wheat growing land. On the other hand I found a large number of villages where opium growing lands were rated distinctly low. The cessation of opium growing will not therefore affect the revenue in this Pargana. The wet rates based solely on soils irrespective of other conditions of the well will be abandoned and uniform rates by classes will be introduced. The unduly high rates will be lowered and the low rates will be levelled up.

6. The result of the application of the new rates is an increase of Rs 10,010 on the true corrected demand and an increase of Rs 5,209 on the recorded demand. The sum of muffs is not included in these figures. The previous moderation in rates and the improvements in communications made by the opening of the Railway permit and justify this enhancement despite of the vicissitudes of the Pargana, but I am state with certainty that neither this revenue nor any other revenue will be consistently paid unless there is an easy and recognized system of prompt remissions to meet years of severe distress.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M KANE, C.S.,

Settlement Officer,

Tonk and Sirohi States

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REPORT ON THE REVENUE RATES OF PARGANA CHHABRA

This Pargana is detached and lies South east from Tonk about 120 miles. Its area according to the Revenue Survey is 316 square miles.

Boundaries—It is bounded on the north and west by the Kotah State and on the east and south by Gwalior.

Physical features—Its shape is that of an irregular triangle, the apex of which is formed by the junction of the Parbati and Andheri rivers in the north west. The head quarter town of Chhabra is a Railway station on the Kotah Bina section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Pargana is divided into three sections locally known as Agwara, Manjwara and Pichwara of which the first is the most fertile owing to its position below the points where the two rivers meet.

The Agwara is flat and open but the other two sections are crossed by ranges of low hills where the damage done to crops by pigs and other wild animals is serious. The complaints of the people on this score are intensified by the fact that they do not get thorns and brushwood for fences liberally.

2 Rivers—The rivers of importance are the Parbati, Andheri and Rethi. The Parbati flows on the eastern boundary in a deep channel and gives practically no irrigation.

The Andheri river flows on the western boundary and is partly used for irrigation chiefly by means of Orhis. It formerly supplied water for a short canal in the villages of Kolukhera and Milkhera, but since the construction of a masonry bandh by the Kotah State near Fulharoda the canal has run dry and 238 bighas have consequently ceased to be irrigated for 6 or 7 years past.

The Rethi is the only river which by means of Orhis irrigates a large area.

3 The Pargana contains 194 villages as follows —

Khalisa	15
Munzabta	8 (Villages formerly Jagir now khalsa)
Jagir	23
Murfi	3
Istamrar	5
	<hr/> 194 <hr/>

4 *Population*—The population of the Pargana leaving out the Jagir, Murfi and Istamrar villages was as follows at the last three censuses —

1891	37,793
1901	22,989
1911	30,500

It will be seen that the bad years and great famine that followed shortly on the completion of the Revision Settlement of 1895-98 affected the population disastrously, and though the figures show a gratifying rise in the succeeding decade, they are still considerable below the figures of 1891.

5 *Tenants*—The agriculturists are generally Kachis, Malis, Gujars, Ahirs, Jats, Brahmins, Minars, Dhakars, Chamars, and Banjaras. Most of them possess a number of cattle and are on the whole fairly prosperous.

6 *Rainfall*—The rainfall figures show an average of 27.66 inches for 5 years from 1901 to 1905 and of 41.22 inches for 5 years from 1907 to 1911. The year 1906, being a year of scanty rainfall, has been omitted. In the year since the famine of 1900 A.D. this Pargana received sufficient rain except in 1906, and its distribution being fair the crop yield was generally an average one.

7 *Prices*—The *Mamoti* or *Bohargat* system largely prevails. Tenants with few exceptions pay their rent through their Bohras, who demand a high rate of interest and have almost all the tenants in their hands. The surplus produce generally goes to those Bohras, and it is to be feared they are the main people who have reaped the advantage of the rise in the market prices which, apart from other general causes, followed the opening of the Railway line some 12 years ago.

8 *Extent of cultivation*—The following statement gives details of cultivation as compared with the figures of the Revision Settlement. This comparison is made for the Khalsi villages alone as figures were not prepared for the other villages at last Settlement.

Details of Cultivation, Pargana Chhabra

	Area in Cultivation						Fallow area in holdings						Total occupied area excluding no culturable land in holdings			Non culturable area in holdings		
	Irrigated			Dry area			New Fallow			Old Fallow			Total occupied area excluding no culturable land in holdings			Non culturable area in holdings		
	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease	At revision Settlement	At present	Increase or decrease
I	3	3	4	9	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Gravel	343	1,916	-1,200	37,378	33,420	+3,958	101	630	+529	797	1,800	+1,009	27,641	37,661	+10,020	100	163	
" "	3,885	1,618	-1,667	54,609	30,645	-24,064	241	793	+552	1,021	9,353	+1,120	39,150	36,838	-2,312	170	212	
" "	615	540	-75	3,200	5,49	+2,289	54	66	+12	708	1,297	+1,010	6,283	8,006	+1,723	32	44	
Total Holdings	7,443	4,074	-3,369	72,585	69,487	-3,098	436	1,968	+1,532	9,229	6,500	+2,729	63,063	81,025	+17,962	290	459	

From the above statement it will be observed that the total occupied area has fallen by 1.72 per cent but the actual dry cultivation shows a decrease of 4.40 per cent while the irrigated area has fallen 42 per cent. The rise in the fallow area included in holdings is large. The tenants were carefully informed that they might relinquish all old fallow which they wanted to put with, and though they did relinquish fallow up to 3,898 highas, leaving a rental of Rs. 3,496 yet the extent of the old fallow reserved by them still is 3,337 highas. The reason of their keeping such a large fallow area in holdings is that in several villages the tenants had no village common for the cattle and in some the forest line was so close to the village site that until the grazing contract was given by the Forest Department the people had no means of grazing their cattle, unless they reserved fallow of their own to graze them. Besides, the State Forest is in scattered blocks and as there is often no demarcation line the forest officials claim all the fallow in villages which is out of holdings to be under their control and thus harass the people. This is an urgent complaint, and unless proper demarcation of the forest line is made in consultation with the Revenue Department it cannot be removed.

9 *Arrears*—The accumulation of arrears in this as in other Parganas of the State formed the subject of enquiry four years ago and the Darbar generously remitted a large sum amounting to Rs. 1,76,819 in 1316 Fash. The outstanding arrears now amount to Rs. 28,708. The larger portion of this belongs to the years preceding 1316 Fash and the rest is mainly due to ceased irrigation and fallow in holdings. The whole of this might to be remitted to enable the tenants to meet the new assessment demand in independent circumstances.

10 *Dry Soil*—Captain Pears in his settlement had determined the following nine classes of soils, which Mr. Tucker without further soil classification grouped together at Revision into four classes applying to them his classifications according to the class into which each soil fell—(1) Mal, (2) Chigtia, (3) Dol, (4) Doh, (5) Patarua, (6) Barra, (7) Khera, (8) Pathar, (9) Barri. At the recent enquiries it was found that Mal and Chigtia showed little or no difference in crop outturn, and the people could not ordinarily distinguish one from the other. Chigtia therefore has been dropped and Mal only retained to cover all soil of that type. Similarly Dol and Doh were treated by the people as one and therefore all such land has been classed as Dol. Patarua appeared to be no definite soil, in some villages it was applied to Khera, in some to Dol and in some to Pathar. It has been dropped as a distinct soil. The Barra and Barri were really one and undistinguishable. They are now classed as Barra. Thus the soils as determined at the present settlement are—

(1) Mal—A black friable soil growing wheat

(2) Dol—A black brown or yellowish soil mixed more or less with lime grits growing Kharif, good gram and poor wheat

- (3) Kherai—A yellowish brown soil mixed with more or less sand growing Kharif and poor crops of gram or wheat
 (4) Pathar—A dark black or a reddish soil embedded with stones having a depth of 1 to 1½ feet
 (5) Barra—Rocky soil of small depth, known as Kakreti else where

11 *Soil positions*—Apart from the soil, the position of fields makes considerable difference in crop outturn. At last settlement the distinction was not recognised except in so far as soils were divided into first and second quality. More account has been taken of it now, and position where necessary has been marked by the use of the following factors—

Alif raises the soil rate by 25 per cent

Halki lowers the soil rate by 25 per cent

Gorwan Mouqa or Haisiyat (Home land) raises the soil rate by 100 per cent

Kansla Ujar and Usar, lower the soil rate by 25 per cent

12 *Irrigation*—In this Pargana there were 2 088 irrigation wells including about 250 Orhis but at present there are only 1 501 working wells including about 50 Orhis. This fall in the means of irrigation itself explains the 42 per cent decrease in irrigated area referred to above.

At Captain Pear's settlement the irrigated land was assessed at rates based on the soils and the same rates were preserved in the revision settlement by Mr Tucker. At the present settlement the irrigated land is divided as in other Parganas into three classes, and separate rates for each class have been fixed.

13 *Formation of Assessment Groups*—It has been explained that the Pargana falls into three main divisions—Agwara, Manjwara and Pichwara. The villages of Agwara and a few open ones of Manjwara with similar characteristics are grouped together in group I. The most hilly and jungle part of the Pichwara division of the Pargana lying in the south is group III and the rest is group II which is neither open nor yet very jungle but midway in character. These groups generally represent those used by Mr Tucker, with some alterations made to form compact groups.

The number of villages in each of the three groups is as follows—

Group	Klalsla	Muzabla	Jagur	Munab	Islamrar	Total
I	47	1	9	0	10	57
II	81	7	12	1	5	106
III	29	0	2	0	0	31
Total	157	8	23	1	5	194

In this Pargana all the villages pay cash rent. The Istamra villages have not been internally surveyed and are not to be assessed. The Jagir and Muafi villages have been surveyed and village rates for them will be proposed in due course. The Munzakh and Khalsa villages are under the direct management of the State, and assessment proposals are being made out for them alone.

14 *Precious assessment* — At revision, Mr. Tucker retained the wet rates proposed by Captain Pears, though he remarked that they were not altogether to be recommended and would require examination when the time for a new settlement came round. They have *in fact* been found during the course of inspection to be very uneven. In some villages they were too high and in some too low. At the present classification particular care has been taken to class the irrigation on a uniform system. The home land rates of Mr. Tucker though being a considerable reduction on existing rates, were very severe in the poorer lands. The Gorwan area has been classed with special care at this inspection, and on its present area it is safe and just to assess it at a rate 100 per cent. in excess of the soil rate.

The dry rates of Mr. Tucker for each of the three groups were as follows —

Class of Soil.	Group I	Group II	Group III.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Class I	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0
" II	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 11 0
" III	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
" IV	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0

These rates include cesses at annas two per rupee. Mr. Tucker in his report, dated 28th February 1898 says that "One object which I have in view in these proposals is to assess the dry land lightly in order that the cultivators may rapidly come forward to take it up", but though during the past ten years the harvests in the Pargana were fair, the moderation in the rates has had no marked effect on the extension of cultivation. It is true that the terrible famine of 1900 intervened and caused a great set back, but other causes too that are removable have been at work (1) the tenants have lost confidence in the impartiality of the orders issued by the State, (2) their rights are not preserved, and (3) they are forced to pay many petty demands without due consideration of their difficulties.

Mr. Tucker anticipated "That when the time for a new settlement comes round, the Darbar will be able to justly increase the assessment."

In face of the fact that with existing rates cultivation has stood still, no great enhancement can be expected. The rates, however, are undoubtedly moderate and are below the rates paid in the adjoining States of Kotah and Gwalior. This together with the general improvement in the condition of the Pargana justifies a slight increase, but it must be premised that the rates will work smoothly only if the Darbar grants remissions in bad harvests, treats the people generously in Forest matters, allows them brushwood freely for fencing and permits them to protect their crops from wild animals.

The rates proposed for each of the groups are as follows:—

Class	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
IRRIGATION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Class I	6 4 0	5 4 0	4 12 0
" II	5 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
" III	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Add for Gorwan	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0

Soil.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
DRY LAND.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mel I	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Mel II	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Dol I	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
Dol II	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Kherai	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Pathar	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
Barra	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0

Parat land in holdings:—

Bir, $\frac{3}{4}$ the soil rate.

Parat Kadim, $\frac{1}{2}$ the soil rate.

Charnoi—Free.

15 The result of the valuation of 157 Khalsa villages at the proposed circle rates is as follows —

Group	Attested demand	Corrected demand	Circle rate demand.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
I	55,532	59,755	59,363
II	41,166	41,430	45,696
III	8,296	7,378	8,074
Total	1,07,994	1,02,193	1,13,133

The demand as attested on the records was Rs 1,07,994, but it included a sum of Rs 5,801 for ceased irrigation which had not been remitted under rule 16 of the Land Revenue Regulation. Taking this sum into consideration, the correct realizable demand of the Khalsa villages of the Pargana is Rs. 1,02,193. The average collections amount to Rs 1,06,924, which of course includes the collections made for the ceased irrigation. The circle rate demand now arrived at comes to Rs 1,13,133, exclusive of the Salana on Muafis. Thus the assessment by those rates shows an increase of Rs 10,940 over the corrected demand.

16 *Demand of Munzabta villages* — The demand of the eight Munzabta villages by these rates stands as follows —

Group	No of villages.	Attested demand.	Circle rate demand.	Average collections.
		Rs	Rs	Rs
I	1	1,349	1,187	1,197
II	7	5,163	5,394	not known.
Total	8	6,511	6,581	...

17. The total valuation of the Khalsa and Munzabta villages of the Pargana excluding Salana comes to Rs 1,19,714, being an increase of Rs 5,209, over the actual demand and of Rs 11,010 over the corrected demand. The Muafi Salana will amount to about Rs. 2,500.

18. The incidences of the present and past assessments are given below for comparison

INCIDENCE PER BIGHA OF						
Group	WET LAND		DRY LAND		PARAT	
	At Revision settlement	At present	At Revision settlement	At present	At Revision settlement.	At present
I . .	5 25	5 53	1 17	1 38	55	64
II . .	4 78	4 78	93	1 13	43	52
III . .	3 18	4 05	68	81	34	33

It will be seen that there is a moderate rise in the incidences throughout

19 *Conclusion* — The Darbar has now been pleased to fix only two Kists for payment of rent by tenants. They are 1st January and 15th May. These kists are so arranged that the tenants will have time to sell their crops to meet the rent instead of being forced to raise it in advance from the Banims and being saddled with a load of unnecessary interest. The people should be urged to take full advantage of this arrangement. Steps too should be taken to demarcate the Forest line, the absence of which causes continual trouble to the tenantry. The supply of thorn and brushwood for fences is so illiberal that the crops cannot be adequately protected from the ravages of wild animals, and tenants have been allowing cultivated land to go waste. The result is and will be a decrease in cultivation and demand.

Assessment Note

The rates proposed in the Rent Rate Report were sanctioned by the Darbar, and the result of the village assessments is shown in the following statement —

Khalsa Villages

Group.	Number of villages	Attested demand.	Corrected demand	Valuation at circle rate	Assessed Demand.
I I	47	55,532	62,785	59,363	58,138
II	81	41,166	41,430	45,696	44,713
III	29	8,296	7,978	8,074	7,733
Total	157	1,07,994	1,12,193	1,13,133	1,10,624

Munabta Villages

Group.	Number of villages	Attested demand	Corrected demand	Value on at circle rates	Assessed demand
I	1	1,349	1,349	1,187	1,187
II	7	6,162	6,162	5,394	5,283
Total	8	6,611	6,511	6,581	6,469
Grand Total	165	1,14,505	1,03,704	1,19,714	1,17,093

Thus the new assessments are an increase of Rs 2,588 on the present demand and Rs 8,389, on the corrected demand, equivalent to an enhancement of 2.26 per cent and 7.72 per cent, respectively.

The salana paid on Murfis is not included in these figures.

Leases showing the fields and the rent of each khata according to the new assessment were distributed to all tenants. The number of objections filed regarding enhanced rents was only 418. If the administration turns a considerate ear to legitimate grievances as they occur from time to time the new rents will be paid consistently and easily in all years other than years of severe scarcity and famine.

M. KEANE C.S.,
Settlement Officer,
Tonk and Sirohi States

Rent Rate Report of Pargana Pirawa

1 *Boundaries*—This Pargana is in Central India 140 miles south of Tonk. It is bounded on the east and south by Gwalior State and on the north and west by Indore and Jhalawar.

2 *Physical Features and Area*—The Pargana is irregular in shape and has an area of 1,62,347 acres or 254 square miles. It falls into two divisions. The southern called Sondhwara is hilly and mostly inhabited by Sondhis; the northern part including Pirawa town, is known as Ranawatwara because the principal inhabitants are Kurmis who live like raiwats or lawabidin folk unlike the Sondhis of the South who are turbulent and difficult to manage.

3 *Classes of Villages*—Formerly there were 131 villages including one deserted village Birsarkari; at present there are 134 villages of which 3 Khatwa villages Yaminpura, Birsarkari and Rajakhari and one Jagir village Udakhari are uninhabited.

and uncultivated The following table shows the villages by tenure —

	Khalsa	Jagir	Muafi	Resumed
Last Settlement	111	18	8	
Present Settlement	112	13	3	6

The increase in number is due to the formation of three villages by partition:—

- (1) Motamidganj from Ioti and Kherana
- (2) Khalisnagar from Kundlipartab and Sarpoi
- (3) Bismallahpura muafi from Ruppura Jagir

Half of Deochi (now included in Khalsa) is a Brahman mufi the annual income being divided half and half between the Mufidars and the State. The records are kept up by the State and hence it has been included in Khalsa. There is only one Tahsil in the Pargana.

4 *Rivers*—The largest river is the Ahu which runs northwards and forms the western boundary of the lower half of the Pargana. The Chonli is the next in size. It enters the Pargana in the south passes by Kasba Pirawa and Himmatgarh and flows north east through Kalitalai. Owing to the shortage of rain and the sinking of the water level the many orhis that formerly existed along the banks of these rivers have now in great part disappeared. The rivers themselves though they give no direct irrigation are useful in returning the water supply in the wells within their influence and in their beds melons vegetables and barley are grown. The third river is the Rinchar which flows from Kotri in Indore runs through the western portion of the Pargana and goes out north past Mauza Semla into the Indore State again. It does not hold water permanently and is of little use to the Pargana.

5 *Roads and Railways*—There is no metalled road but one is under construction in the west to connect with the Indore State road from the Garoth Railway Station. On account of the heavy nature of the soil the footpaths are bad during the rainy season. The Nagda Muttra Railway which was constructed in 1907 passes not far from this Pargana. One Railway Station Garoth is at a distance of 28 miles west and another Pachpahar at a distance of 26 miles north of Pirawa town.

6 *Jungle and Rakhats*—The forest and game reserved areas are inappreciable. 1766 bighas of game preserves are found in the west in Gobindpura and Gailani there were 62 bighas in Dharonra but these have been auctioned and included in the bhatas. There are fewer wild animals here in the preserves than in Tonk or Aligarh and consequently there is no great loss to cultivation.

7 *Population*—The following are the census figures —

	1881 A D	1891 A D	1901 A D	1911 A D
	39 936	40 806	25 286	29 392

The large decrease in 1901 was due to the famine of 1900, aggravated by an epidemic of cholera in the same year. In spite of plague and cholera in 1903 and 1904, which cost many lives there has been an increase of 4,106 during the decade from 1901 to 1911.

8 Markets and Prices.—There is no important market, but according to local needs Bazaars are held in Kasba Pirawa, Hummatgarh Harnodigunj, Dhabla Khmchu, Onel and Dubalia. The cattle fair or hat of Hummatgarh is well known, but is not now so well attended as it used to be. It ought to be encouraged with a little State help. The chief products are maize, wheat, urad masur, cotton and opium. Grain is largely exported. Cotton too used to be sent to Susner in Gwalior State, but a cotton ginning factory was established here last year and the export of cotton to outside factories was forbidden. The result has been a fall in cotton prices of Rs. 3 or 4 per maund (5 maunds) as compared with the prices obtainable at Samed and Susner. Opium used to be exported to Indore, Ruttam and Ujjain, but opium cultivation is now declining every year and there is no demand. The stock of opium at Pirawa is still large waiting for purchasers. The chief outside markets of the Prugini are Patan and Samed. Patan in Jhalawar State 14 miles north of Dubalia holds a big annual cattle fair to which the Pirawa cultivators usually take their surplus stock for sale. The prices in sers per rupee for the principal products now and at the Revision Settlement compare as follows:—

Year	Grain	Maize	Wheat	Grain	Cotton
1898-99	3½	40	17½	18½	9½
1912-13	19½	20	16	20	6½

The cultivators have profited much from the rise in grain prices. Grain which was sold for a rupee at last Settlement is now sold at Rs. 1½ but the price of opium has fallen largely. In some intermediate years the price went as high as Rs. 9 a ser, but now it is as low as Rs. 2.25 and 2.14.

9 Rainfall.—The following statement shows the rainfall of the last 15 years:—

Year	A.D.	Rainfall in inches
1894	1897-1898	29
1895	1898-1899	30
1896	1899-1900	15
1897	1900-1901	71 [No recorded.]
1898	1901-1902	25
1899	1902-1903	20
1900	1903-1904	40

Sambat	A D	Rainfall in inches.
1961 . . .	1904—1905	27
1962 . . .	1905—1906	20
1963 . . .	1906—1907	37
1964 . . .	1907—1908	25
1965 . . .	1908—1909	35
1966 . . .	1909—1910	36
1967 . . .	1910—1911	40
1968 . . .	1911—1912	24

The average rainfall is nearly 33 inches during the period. There was one year of famine, Sambat 1956, two years of insufficient rainfall and two years of excess.

10 *Survey*—At last Settlement field survey was limited to Khalsa villages. The Muafi and Jagir villages were surveyed by blocks. In the present Settlement the maps of the Khalsa villages have been corrected and the Jagir and Muafi villages newly surveyed.

11 *Attestation of Parchas and case work*—After the map correction the Parchas were prepared from the records and attested in the presence of the Khatedars, their relations and the Sighdars. This procedure has been followed in Jagir and Muafi villages also. As there were no previous papers for these latter villages, the Parchas were prepared according to the possession claimed by tenants and verified by the Sighedars and Talukadars of the villages.

At this Revision the case work was very considerable, as may be seen from the following statement—

Nature of Case	Files received from Revenue and Nazamat Offices.	Cases instituted in this Office	Total
Muafi	1,673	9	1,682
Riyat	1,245	2	1,247
Relinquishment	16	443	464
Mortgage	2	3	5
Mutation	276	3,681	3,957
Miscellaneous	291	138	429
Total	3,503	4,281	7,784

At last Revision all such cases were dealt with in the Nizamats

12 *Muafi (charity)*—There are three Muafi villages besides Deochi, half of which is a Brahman Muafi —

Group	Name of Village	Total area of the Village	Cultivated area in holdings	Uncultivated area in holdings	Total area in holdings	Salana	Remarks
						Rs	
Ra'iyatwara I	Kotra Jetmal	666	24	64	88	10	This sum is given to State
	Neklang	686	133	72	205	10	Do
Sondhwara I	Bismillahpura	294	140	16	156	-	
Total	"	1 646	297	152	440		

Kotra Jetmal is held Muafi by Brahmans, and notwithstanding that it is situated on the banks of the Ahu within reach of irrigation it appears that it will soon become wholly deserted. Neklang belongs to Jogis who themselves cultivate. The third village close to Pirawa town is the Muafi of the heirs of Captain Abdul Razzaq. These Musafidars pay a fixed Salana and have practically the same rights as Jagirdars. The rent is collected in cash per kachcha bigha.

13 *Jagir*—Formerly there were 18 Jagir villages. Mauza Oriakheri and Napania were half Jagir and half Khalsa, but Captain Pears appears to have included them among the number of Khalsa villages.

At Mr Tucker's Revision Mauza Rampuria Jagir was transferred to Khalsa. Since then 6 more villages (which are dealt with separately under the heading of Resumed villages) have become Khalsa from time to time. The remaining 13 villages are old Jagirs of members of the ruling family and of the Chowdharies and Kanungos. The Jagir villages are scattered but the majority of them are found in Ra'iyatwara. The Latai system has never been in use here. Rents in Jagir villages like Khalsa villages are collected in cash, but the bigha is the local bigha which is 4 biswas less than the survey bigha. The rates are not uniform from village to village. The dry rates are fixed according to soils and position and irrigation rates depend on the character of the wells. The old rates have rarely been altered and only in special cases. The maximum of wet and dry rates are Rs 12 and Re 1-8 and the minimum are Rs 6 and Re 1-2 respectively per kachcha

bigha including cesses. The following statement shows the details of cultivated uncultivated and total area of Jagir villages —

Group	Number of Villages	Total area	Cultivated area	Uncultivated area	Total area in holdings	Remarks
Group I Sondhwara	2	1964	1131	223	1,354	Rupa Kher and Rupura.
Group II, Sondhwara	1	821				Ghata Kher
Group I Ra'iyatwara	6	16461	6693	2916	9616	Uria Kher Nipania Usao Ilm atgarh Marpura Karo d.a.
Group II Ra'iyatwara	4	7476	2734	602	3,336	Jh Karia Bor band Dhanis Azampura
Total	13	2670	10563	3743	14306	

The villagers of Uria Kheri and Nipania of group I Ra'iyatwara pay an annual lump sum rent of Rs 1015 15 0, but otherwise they are treated as Jagir.

14 *Resumed Villages* — Formerly there was no resumed village. At the time of Mr. Lucke's Revision Rampuria was resumed and assessed. Now there are 6 villages mostly in Ra'iyatwara which have been resumed within the last 7 or 8 years. They are managed by the Nazim as Khalsa but the records are not regularly kept, and the rents which are sometimes field rents sometimes lump rents cannot be checked satisfactorily. The fields in the Khasra do not tally with those on the spot nor do recorded rents appear to agree with the rents paid. Of the resumed villages only one, Mauza Mori is under Ijara. The following table shows details for each of the Munzilia villages —

Group	Name of Village	Total area	Area in Holdings			Remarks
			Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total	
Sondhwara I	Kharpa Kahan	3130	1144	374	1518	
	Dhatora khurd	838	71	70	101	
Ra'iyatwara I	Banor	3787	991	484	1075	
	Tela Kheri	1150	21	81	323	
"	Qadar Nagar	1815	1050	70	1100	
"	Mori with Mausa Mohammad Nagar	2770	593	70	663	
	Total	13,083	4091	909	5000	

15 *Khalsa Villages* —At Captain Pear's Settlement 111 villages were shown as Khalsa, but two Jagir villages (Uria Kheri and Napania) which were not real Khalsa were included in these. The correct number was 109, which is verified by the statement given by Mr Tucker. Rampuria was added to the Khalsa villages in his time and the number rose to 110 (including Bir Sarkari, a deserted village). At this Settlement the villages Motamidganj and Khalilnagar have been newly demarcated, so there are 112 Khalsa villages, including three deserted villages Kurmis, Dangis Malis, Gujars, Rajputs, Brahmans, Musalmans, Sondhias, Bantias, Ahirs, Bhils and Chamars are the chief cultivators with Sondhias and Kurmis predominating. Their condition is indicated in the following table —

I	II	III	IV	V	Total	Remarks.
234	534	1,022	512	647	2,909	These classes are explained in previous reports.

The important area figures of the Khalsa villages are shown by groups in the attached Statement —

GROUP	CULTIVATED AREA						FALLOW AREA IN HORDINGS						NON-CULTIVATED AREA IN HORDINGS			TOTAL AREA IN HORDINGS		
	Irrigated			Dry irrigated			New fallow			Old fallow			Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Tlas or Minna	Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Tlas or Minna
	Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Plus or minus	Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Plus or Minna	Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Plus or Minna	Kavajon Bettle meat	Erragot Bettle meat	Plus or Minna						
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
La Iyatwara Group I.	2,300	2,477	-1,013	26,378	28,007	+1,624	716	1,219	+503	2,629	9,671	+1,012	134	567	+233	34,989	41,863	+2,672
La Iyatwara Group II	1,019	506	-513	6,623	2,710	+817	349	493	+141	3,653	3,073	+114	119	82	-66	11,700	12,409	+603
Sondhwara Group I	2,603	1,644	-910	18,600	14,900	-1,640	439	800	+411	3,070	9,119	+2,000	89	140	+81	22,008	22,773	+156
Sondhwara Group II	1,453	821	-631	11,718	9,218	-1,600	264	630	+316	3,401	3,480	+2,036	61	131	+87	16,027	16,297	+530
Total	8,434	5,478	-3,004	63,596	60,873	-1,567	1,647	3,180	+1,533	117,558	22,832	+5,286	404	609	+205	90,523	93,033	+2,509

Total areas are brought together in this statement:—

Period.	CULTIVATED AREA						UNCULTIVATED AREA			Non-culturable area in holdings	Total Area in Holdings
	Irrigated.				Dry	Total Cultivated	New Fallow	Old Fallow	Total		
	From Wells	From Tanks	From other sources	Total.							
At last Settlement Sambat 1919	8 216			8 216	38,437	66 606	2,600	20,384	22,984	857	90,544
At Revision Settlement Sambat 1915	8,484			8 484	62 394	70 877	1,647	17,598	19 245	401	90,523
At present Settlement Sambat 1963	5,471		7	5,478	60 623	66,301	3 180	22,882	26,062	660	93 032

It will be seen that compared with the figures at Revision the holdings area has increased by 2,509 bighas or 3 per cent, but the increase is in the uncultivated area, notwithstanding that 1,942 bighas were relinquished at Settlement. The actual cultivated area has fallen by 4,573 bighas or 6½ per cent. The statement by groups shows that the decrease is in Sondhwara, where tenants do not rely wholly on cultivation. The zamindars of this Pargana keep large numbers of cattle which they graze in the waste portions of their holding and sell profitably later on. Grass too grows well and finds a brisk demand. One bigha will grow 1,500 bundles which would sell at Rs 8, and in years of scarcity 1,000 bundles of grass have fetched Rs 30 in Pirawa. Tenants therefore show no desire to relinquish the waste lands in their holdings, and in many villages they are even ready to buy at auction further waste lands from the Nizamat. Besides the unrented waste in their holdings, much land which had been cultivated and consequently rented at cultivated rates is now waste, but is retained at full cultivated rent in the holdings. In this connection Captain Pears in paragraph 68 of his report says: "The largest private grass burs are met with in the Pirawa Pargana. a report from the Nazim of Pirawa, dated the 4th December 1883 showed that it had been the practice of Thakurs, Patels and others to take possession of land abandoned by cultivators and graze their cattle in it. In the hilly parts of the district extensive tracts of land had been taken up and a considerable sum was received annually from owners of herds of cattle from across the border as grazing dues. It is therefore evident that they do not pay much attention towards cultivation."

The decrease in the irrigated area and number of working wells is large, as will be seen from the following comparison —

PERIOD	Number of Wells.	Irrigated Area
Revision Settlement .	2 008	8,198
Present Settlement . . .	1 501	6 915
Decrease	507	2,283

The present irrigated area includes all land irrigated at any time within the last 5 years, provided the source of irrigation is still in existence. Of the area irrigated at Revision 2,553 bighas are now dry, but 300 bighas of new irrigation have been added, which makes the net decrease in irrigation 2,253. Little attention is paid to encouraging the construction of new wells or the repairing of old ones, though well building is not difficult in this pargana, and even earthen wells can be sunk easily in many villages. The chief difficulty about the latter is the trouble in obtaining the larger logs required for their lining. Jagirdars pay more attention and give more active encouragement to irrigation than the State does and their villages are in better condition in this respect.

10 Tanks.—There are only 9 tanks in the Pargana

- (1) *Kundla Khemraj*—The tank dries up after the cold weather and is not so placed as to be able to help the water supply in wells. There is no cultivation in its bed and its only use is to supply drinking water for cattle.
- (2) *Adalheri*—This tank leaks and dries up in the hot weather. It gives no irrigation but helps the wells.
- (3) *Sherpur*—There is no irrigation from it but its bed is cultivated.
- (4) *Khatkar*—This is a useful tank though it gives no irrigation, it helps the water supply in the wells and its bed is cultivated as it dries up.
- (5) *Mathania*—The banks have fallen down and it does not retain water, but if it were repaired it would be useful.

There are four other tanks at Semlikham, Hanotra Dobalia, Rajpura and Onail. The banks of all these except Rajpura have fallen down and they retain no water. The Rajpura tank like the others gives no irrigation but its bed is cultivated.

11. *Arrears*—Before dealing with soil classification and assessment a brief reference may be made to the question of arrears. The amount of arrears up to 1910 was Rs. 6 24 754 0 10 but in that year the Darbar remitted the sum of Rs. 4,99,378 12 4 as a

special favour and retained Rs 1,25,375 4-6 to be recovered by fixed instalments. Out of this sum Rs 80,457-2 have been recovered, 112 —

	Rs	A	P
1910-11	44,110	7	3
1911 12	18,310	7	5
1912 13	18,006	0	0

leaving a balance of Rs 44,918 9 2. Nearly Rs 20,000 are due to be recovered in the current year, which still leaves a balance of Rs 25,000 unrecovered. This is exclusive of the arrears accruing since 1910 on account of lands gone out of cultivation and irrigation, for which the figures are not complete.

18 *Classification of Soils*—Captain Pears distinguished six classes of soils, Kali khandan, Dhamni khandan, Bhuri khandan, Barli khandan, Lal Barli and Kankrel or Ratri, and he subdivided each of these again into two classes, making twelve classes in all. He used still more classes for irrigation. Mr Tucker divided the irrigated area into three classes and the dry into four. The present classification has been made with as much care as possible after full enquiry from the cultivators and Sighadars. The following soils have been used —

- (a) *Kali*—Black friable deep soil free of stones or sometimes with small stones scattered thinly on its surface and producing good crops of every kind, chiefly wheat.
- (b) *Dhamni*—Also a deep soil, but lighter in colour and less friable than Kali. It grows light wheat but good gram and juar.
- (c) *Bhuri*—A yellowish soil mixed with sand found on the banks of nalas and rivers. Its yield is lighter than that of dhamni.
- (d) *Barra Mota*—This is mostly found in hilly country and may be Kali or dhamni in colour but its surface is covered with stones which interfere with the yield. Its depth is not less than 1½ feet and in produce it nearly equals dhamni.
- (e) *Barra Patla*—This is of the same character as barra mota but the depth is not more than one foot and the produce is lighter.
- (f) *Kankrel or Kankret*—This is usually a yellowish soil found near rivines and nalas mixed with bankar grits and small stones but it may be any poor shallow soil less than 6 inches in depth.

The sub-division into 1st and 2nd class has been very sparingly made and that only in the case of Kali and Dhamni soils. In this way practically only 8 classes have been used instead of 12, for

the more complex is the classification the more chance is given for inaccuracy, and even fraud. Mr Hooper, in criticising the classification of last Settlement, wrote "But a more elaborate classification was preferred. Four varieties of Khandan were entered in the Settlement papers as well as other kinds of soil, and each of these was divided into 1st and 2nd, making 12 in all. This, I think, unnecessarily complex classification was imperfectly carried out as in other Parganas and the real distinctions of soil have often been overlooked by the Amins or wilfully disregarded." Mr Tucker at Revision made no reclassification of soils. The differences in the present classification are that Khandan has been omitted because it means a deep soil, while Kali and Dhamni themselves are deep soils, so the addition of the word is unnecessary. Barra has been divided into two classes and Lal Barli has been omitted. Much Barra land whose surface was covered with stones, as in Mayankheri, or which though free from stones was very shallow, as in Khojaria and elsewhere, was entered as Kali khandan on its colour alone. This has been found to be a subject of great complaint by the people. Sometimes, too, good black soil was entered in an inferior class. These mistakes have now been corrected. Mr Hooper had already remarked on this point 'Shallow, strong soil on slopes or uplands has been recorded as Kali khandan or soil of the 1st quality, sometimes on the other hand plots of good land belonging to persons of local influence have been classed as inferior soil'.

19 *Soil factors*—The following factors have been adopted to distinguish fields which for any reason are favourably or unfavourably affected in comparison with the general run of the block—Dhalu, Halki, Kansla, Usar, Ujar, Alif, Gorwan mauqa, and Gorwan haisrat. The explanation of these terms has been given at length in other reports and need not be repeated here, but it may be said briefly that the first five reduce the value of the area to which they are applied by 25 per cent. Alif raises it by 25 per cent, Gorwan haisrat by 50 per cent, and Gorwan mauqa by 100 per cent. In irrigated lands, however, the Gorwan factor raises the first class irrigation by only Re 1 per bigha and the second and 3rd classes by Re 0.12 per bigha.

20 *Uncultivated Area in Holdings*—The uncultivated area in holdings is divided into 4 kinds—

- (1) *Parat Kadim, A*—Land cultivated at last Settlement and still paying full rent in the papers.
- (2) *Parat Kadim, B*—Includes unrented area and that area that was rented at quarter rates at Settlement as well as land acquired in auction or otherwise since then.
- (3) *Bir*—Land kept for grass.
- (4) *Charnoi*—Mostly the mends left untilled between fields for grazing the plough cattle. This area is only 1,016

bighas against a cultivated area of 66 301 bighas in the khalsa portion of the Pargana, or about 2 per cent. It is not assessed to revenue.

21 Classes of Irrigation—The old 3 classes of irrigation have been retained. In judging the class of irrigation, consideration has been paid to soils, kind and condition of wells, water level, water supply, facility of manure, distance of wells from the fields, distance of source of irrigation, state of tenants, etc. Many of the inferior wells are gone out of use and first class irrigation now largely predominates.

22 Groups or Circles—The villages had not been formed into groups for assessment purpose by Captain Pears. Mr. Tucker amended this and divided the Pargana into two groups. "I propose," he says, "to carry out these changes by dividing the villages into 2 groups or classes. The Pargana is not like Loni and Aligarh, where the better villages lie in a fairly well marked tract. This Pargana is generally hilly, but in some villages the soil is undoubtedly of worse class than in others, these are the villages which require more favourable rates which will form my group II." In spite of this some good villages like Dharonia, Saronia, Kherana and Gilani were included in group II, and some bad villages like Ada Kheri in group I. The villages of the groups were not Topographical. The old division of Sondhwara and Ra'iyatwara has been retained, as these are natural divisions of the Pargana, Ra'iyatwara containing the majority of the plains villages, while Sondhwara is mostly hilly and uneven. Captain Pears says in his report: "Retwana is the more thickly populated of the two, its villages which include Krishna Pirana, are larger and the hill and jungle tracts are smaller than in Sondhwara." More Rabi is grown in Ra'iyatwara than in Sondhwara. They have been subdivided into 2 groups each. Sondhwara I and II, Ra'iyatwara I and II. Group I contains the larger villages where there is little jungle or hill; the soil is fertile and the rent is high. Group II includes the hilly jungle villages and is as far as possible topographical. It is found surrounded by a black soil. It has not been separated from the Ra'iyatwara and is appropriately dealt with at the time of assessment.

23 Opium Cultivation—Before discussing the rent rates the question of opium cultivation which is a most pressing question in this Pargana and vitally affects the rates may be briefly considered. Opium was the most important product of Malwa. Its cultivation favoured double cropping as it did not exhaust the fertility of the soil. Prices were high and profits were in proportion. Tenants were enabled to pay from their opium profits the whole rent of their khats. But opium cultivation is now declining and must under the present arrangement shortly cease altogether.

The following statement shows the area and prices of opium from 1901 to 1914.—

Fall	A D	Area in acres	Cost per Dheri of 6 aers
			Rs A P
1909 .	1901 02 . .	2 260	21 8 0
1910 . .	1902 03 .	2,407	31 5 0
1911 . . .	1903 04 .	2 698	24 8 0
1912 . . .	1904-05 .	2 650	40 8 0
1913 .	1905-06 .	1,466	30 0 0
1914 .	1906 07 . . .	2,631	24 14 6
1915 .	1907 08 .	2,334	24 8 0
1916 . .	1908-09 . . .	2 006	18 7 0
1917 . . .	1909 10 . . .	1,815	29 6 0
1918 . .	1910-11 . .	1,727	14 1 0
1919 . .	1911-12 . .	1,877	26 4 0
Total 11 years		23,364	.
1920 . . .	1912 13 . . .	1,038	14 6 0
1921 . . .	1913 14 . .	384	Rate not yet quoted

The average yearly area cultivated during the 11 years up to 1912 A.D. was 2,124 acres. Last year the acreage had fallen to 1,038 acres and this year it is only 384. Captain Pears, speaking of his own time, says in his report. "The soil is for the most part extremely fertile, but unfortunately opium has hitherto been the principal crop raised, and the great fall in its value which has taken place of late years has had disastrous effects in this district." How much more serious is this position now. It is true that opium is not grown in all the irrigated land, but the proportion is high, and profits from the opium-growing wells outbalanced any excessive rents in the wells where opium was not grown.

The great advantages derived from opium encouraged the maintenance of the wells, and the decrease in its cultivation is being followed by a decrease in irrigation and a gradual falling into disuse of the wells, as the people have neither the same inducement nor the same resources to keep them in repair. At present wheat is the crop that is taking the place of opium, but the value of land under wheat can be shown to be 30 to 40 per cent less

than its value under opium. No other crop has yet been discovered as valuable as opium to take its place. Four or five crops have been suggested in this connection.

(1) *Cotton* —There is much cotton cultivation in this pargana, chiefly on unirrigated land, and the price is rising. It is mostly grown in hilly and sandy soils and less in Kali, which becomes sodden in heavy rains.

(2) *Zira (cumin seed)* —It fetches a good price but it is particularly subject to injury from frost, which is not uncommon in the cool climate of Malwa.

(3) *Sugarcane* —It is as profitable as opium but it requires good wells. Ordinary wells cannot supply the large quantity of water it requires. It occupies the land for two years, though Urad can be sown the first year. The water of the Pargana is a little brackish and Gur specially in Sondhwa does not form easily into *bhatis*.

Mr Hoare, Settlement Commissioner, Indore writes in his report of Garoth charge: "Sugarcane is not remunerative a crop as opium, but only the very best wells can grow it, as it requires most water in May and June, when the water level in wells is at its lowest. Again he says: 'There are two crops in this charge which approximate to opium in value, viz., onions and 'Bakshi' wheat, Bakshi wheat has an ear twice as long as the ordinary ear, in irrigated land it requires as many waterings as opium, and produces a crop about twice as heavy as the ordinary irrigated wheat crop.' In this Pargana the cultivators are not acquainted with Bakshi wheat, at least under that name but they grow a variety called Kali Sarogi in many places. The produce is certainly much better than ordinary wheat, but its cultivation is not yet general and measures should be taken to extend it. Ordinary wheat is mostly cultivated here followed by maize, after the 3rd or 4th year the soil becomes so poor that it will grow only one crop. The 2nd crop if sown will not yield more than 2 or 3 maunds of maize and the wheat crop too becomes light.

As for onions, a market could not be found for them if they were grown in large quantities nor would they keep their price. Even if it be admitted that onions and Bakshi wheat might in themselves be as profitable as opium the land would not retain the same fertility under their cultivation. It is clear therefore that some abatement in the rents of the irrigated lands is required. Many Settlement Officers in recent years have anticipated this. Mr Hoare writes in his report of Garoth, which adjoins Pirawa and was assessed some 7 or 8 years ago when opium cultivation was still general: "The rates as assessed are not heavy enough to drive the tenants away unless poppy ceases to be remunerative, when immediate relief will be needed."

Mr S. D. Butler, in paragraph 59 (5) of his report on Kotah Stote says: "Well assessment in particular depends on the con-

tinued cultivation of poppy or some valuable crop. At present no substitute crop for poppy on a large scale can be suggested. Any great fall in prices of main staples would also endanger the rate.

Major Dube, Settlement Officer, Dhar State, has dealt with the matter in detail and compared the produce and prices of opium and wheat and the expenses, but it is unnecessary to go into all the details. He writes: "In case cultivation of opium stops in Malwa it is very difficult to find a substitute for it. I have as I have said above discussed this matter with villagers, but they failed to give me a substitute for poppy in Malwa. They on the other hand say that if cultivation of poppy stops irrigation will cease altogether and Gorwa will take the place of Adans. In some bhurnat Adans tobacco will be grown every second year with one watering, so in the event of opium cultivation ceasing altogether and being succeeded by dry crops only, the Adans rates may have to be reduced to Gorwan I rates but in case a substitute for poppy is found irrigation rates in Malwa if at all as they are sufficiently low, may have to be reduced from 6½ to 12½ per cent. The land in Nimar is suited for culture of wheat and it may be sufficient to reduce the rates if at all by 6½ per cent only."

Enough has been said to show that in this Pargana the rates of rent in irrigated lands are bound up with opium cultivation. The Government of India have fully explained the opium policy which is being followed, and the Darbar is aware of its importance and of the loss of revenue which in the first instance it must entail.

24 Proposed Rent Rates—Captain Pears rates were admittedly high. Mr. Tucker divided the wet lands into 3 classes the dry soils into 4 and fixed rates for each class which are still in force. Generally speaking he treated Gorwan as class I, Kali and Dhamni as class II, Dhuri and Barra Khandan as class III, and Red Barri and Kankreti as class IV. The following are the rates, including cesses, that he used —;

WET RATES

GROUP I			GROUP II			REMARKS
Class	Assessment rate	Gorwan rate	Class	Assessment rate	Gorwan rate	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1st	12 6	14 1	1st	10 2	11 4	The majority of the wells were treated as 1st class. Gehi irrigated was allowed a concession of Rs. 2 in the rupee.
2nd	9 0	11 11	2nd	8 12	7 14	
3rd	5 10	6 12	3rd	4 8	5 10	

DRY RATES

GROUP I		GROUP II		Soils accord g to class feat on of Captain Pears	REMARKS.
Class	Rate	Class	Rate		
	Rs A		Rs A		
1st	3 1	1st	2 8	Gorwan	No separate rate was fixed for Gorwan It was taken to be the 1st class
2nd	1 8	2nd	1 4	Kal and Dhamna	
3rd	1 0	3rd	0 13	Bhuri and Earl	
4th	0 9	4th	0 8	Lal Barli & Kankret	

The rates prevailing in the neighbouring States may next be considered. Though Kotah State does not actually touch the Pargana it is not far off and it is to some extent connected with Malwa. Mr Butler in the 2nd volume of his report statement VII gives the present rates and shows also the deduction to be made in case of the stoppage of opium cultivation without any substitute.

NOTE.—In Kotah State the bigha is equivalent to two fifths of an acre but the figures are here converted into the standard bigha or five-eighths of an acre.

Present Irrigat on Rate	Rate of Opium cesses.
	Rs A
Maximum Rs 9 12	7 8
Minimum Rs 4-8	3 12

In Jhalawar State which adjoins the Pargana on the West, the irrigated rates range from Rs 4 8 to Rs 10 6 a bigha and dry rates from As 10 to Re 1 10.

In the Susner district of Gwalior, which adjoins the Pargana in the East, the irrigated rates vary from Rs 3 12 to Rs 8 and dry from As 4 to Re 1 8.

In Indore State which marches with the Pargana along a great part of its border, the rates converted into standard bigha rates are Rs 5 15 to Rs 10 for irrigation and As 7 6 to Re 1 11 6 for dry land. These rates were fixed 8 years ago before the opium prohibition had become effective but as has been stated above the Settlement Officer had provided for a reduction in rates if opium ceased.

After taking all the facts into consideration the rates now proposed are as follows —

DRY

	Kali I	Kali II	Dhamni I	Dhamni II	Bhuri	Ram Nola	Barra Patia	Kankret
	Rs A	Ps A	Rs A	Ps A	Rs A	Ps A	Rs A	Rs A
GROUP I								
Cultivated . . .	1 10	1 8	1 4	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 7
Culturable Kadim A . .	1 1	1 0	0 13	0 12	0 11	0 11	0 7	0 5
Culturable Fir . . .	0 13	0 12	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 5	0 4
Culturable Kadim B . .	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 2
GROUP II								
Cultivated . . .	1 8	1 5	1 2	1 0	0 15	0 1	0 0	0 6
Culturable Kadim A . .	1 0	0 14	0 12	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 4
Culturable Br . . .	0 12	0 11	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 5	0 3
Culturable Kadim B . .	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2

WET

Group	CLASS		
	I	II	III
	Rs A	Rs A	Ps A
Group I . . .	8 8	7 0	5 0
Group II . . .	7 8	6 0	4 8

For rate purposes the Pargana has been divided only into two groups because though Ra'iyatwara is more open than Sondhwara and grows better winter crops, still the difference between the two divisions is so fine that an attempt to differentiate their rates would serve no purpose and create a certain amount of confusion. Besides, the same group in either division has been rated the same for over 15 years. There are very few orhis now, so no separate rates have been framed for them, but their condition has been taken into consideration in fixing the class of irrigation. The proposed rates are fair and will not hamper the growth of

cultivation, provided the cultivators are treated with sympathy during famine and scarcity and their objections are dealt with promptly

25 *Result at Circle Rates*—The demand at last Settlement was Rs 1,73,690 and the average collection of 4 years was Rs 1,54,607. The demand fixed at Revision was Rs 1,40,442. The attested demand now is Rs 1,54,574, and the average collection for 5 years is Rs 1,25,370, and for 10 years Rs 1,26,880. The demand, however, includes full irrigation rents for land that has long since ceased to be irrigated and ought to have been treated as dry under rule 16 of the Land Revenue Regulations. The excess thus recorded in the papers comes to Rs 19,260, part of this is collected in good years, but for the most part it remains under objection and gets transferred to the head of arrears. The true demand after deducting the excess for ceased irrigation is Rs 1,35,314 or Rs 10,128 less than the demand at Revision. The valuation at the proposed circle rates is Rs 1,29,644, which represents an increase of Rs 4,274 and Rs 2,764 over the average collections of 5 years and 10 years respectively. The increase will be a little more when the Salana on Muafis (not yet calculated) is added to the valuation. As the abandonment of opium cultivation has made a large difference between the valuation of the irrigated areas and the present actuals, the following table shows the results of the application of the rates to the wet and dry areas separately, so that it may be seen where the increase and the decrease really fall —

PARGANA PIRAWA

Group	Class of Land.	Attracted demand	Detail of Charged Irrigation				Corrected demand	Circle rate demand.	REMARKS.
			Area	Recorded rent	Assumed rent at dry rates	Excess due to excess of irrigat. am.			
Sondhwara I	Wet	26 000	741	6 798	890	6 838	19 022	14 117	
	Dry	18 813					19 703	21 808	
Sondhwara II	Wet	13 249	501	4 432	664	3 868	8 817	6 090	
	Dry	10 802					11 386	11 531	
Rajyatwara I	Wet	34 214	862	7 508	1 227	6 371	90 616	20 374	
	Dry	33 712			---		34 939	41 239	
Rajyatwara II	Wet	9 184	399	3 667	484	3 183	5 017	3 780	
	Dry	7 430					8 414	10 705	
Total		1 54 574	2 53	22 425	3 165	19 209	1 35 314	1 29 644	
Irrigated		83 297					60 873	44,301	--16 511
Dry		71 277					74 442	85 283	+10 841

Thus there is a decrease of Rs 16,511 or 27 per cent in the true demand on irrigated areas, due to the reduction in rates rendered necessary by the disappearance of opium. As some counterbalance to this there has been an increase of Rs 10,841 or 15 per cent in the true demand on dry areas, but this is subject to the deductions that will be made for special circumstances and to avoid abrupt enhancements when the village rates are applied. The figures of collections when trustworthy are the best recognised criteria of assessment, and it is the practice of the State itself in assessing the year demand on unsettled villages to use as the basis of assessment the ascertained average collections over a series of years. With this view the following table may be usefully examined —

				Difference
Demand at Last Settlement	1 73 690	Average collections of 4 succeeding years	1,54 607	19 083
Ditto	1 73 690	Revision demand	1 45 442	28 248
Demand at Revision Settlement	1 45 442	Average collections of last 10 years	1 26 880	18,562
Ditto	1 45 442	Average collections of last 5 years	1,25 370	20 072
Assessed demand	1 54,574	Average collections of last 10 years	1,26 880	27 694
Ditto	1 54 574	Average collections of last 5 years	1 25,370	29 204
Ditto	1 54,574	Excess rental of ceased irrigation	19 260	1 35,314
Corrected demand	1 35,314	Demand at circle rates	1 39 644	4,670
Demand at circle rates	1 39 644	Average collections of 10 years	1,26,880	2 764

26 Resumed Villages—The rental of the resumed villages including the rents on ceased irrigation is Rs 9 184 and the valuation at circle rates comes to Rs 8 126. The total rent of khalsa and resumed villages comes to Rs 9 184 + Rs 1 35 314 = Rs 1,44 498 and the circle rate valuation to Rs 1 37 770, to this a sum of about Rs 2 370 will be added for Sulam on murfis when pottas

are prepared Thus the new demand will be in round numbers Rs 1,40,000 The following table shows a comparison of the present and former incidences —

Group	INCIDENCE PER BIGHA.					
	Irrigated		Dry		Parat. 2	
	At Revision Settlement.	At Present Settlement.	At Revision Settlement.	At Present Settlement.	At Revision Settlement.	At Present Settlement.
Sondhwara I .	11 12	8 03	1 04	1 22	51	55
Do II . . .	10 08	6 96	89	95	42	46
Rajyatwara I	10 53	8 23	1 10	1 31	55	55
Do II .	10 09	6 82	1 07	1 12	52	54

27 *Manoti* — Most of the revenue is collected through *Monoti*-dars, there are comparatively few *Nadar* cultivators whose responsibility for rent the *Manotidars* do not undertake No doubt the State is relieved of some anxiety and trouble in this way, but it has to be considered that the *Manotidars* undertake responsibility for *Dar* cultivators only whose rent the State itself could realize with equal ease, while for *Nadar* cultivators the *Manotidars* will not undertake responsibility, and the State is left the trouble of realizing the rent from them all the same The *Manoti* system may have been a convenience or even a necessity when the revenue was collected in four instalments, two of which fell due before the crops were ripe but now that the instalments are fixed after the 1st January and 15th May the justification for retaining the system has vanished The cultivator has to pay Rs 9 6 per cent interest to the *Manotidars* and if it be taken that in this Pargana there will be *Manoti* for one lakh of rupees it means that the tenants pay interest of Rs 9 375 If the *Manoti* system be abolished this sum will be available to improve and extend cultivation In other words it may be said that the cultivators can help the State to the extent of this sum which now goes entirely to the *Manotidars* The prosperity of the State depends on the prosperity of the people, for the Persian proverb truly says:—

” رعیت چریتع است سلطان درخت ”

REPORT FOR THE KUSHALGARH CHIEFSHIP.

Rao Bahadur D B KAVEESHWAR, Kamdar of Kushalgarh, is the Committee Member representing the Chiefship

A Note containing the information required on the Terms of Reference, supplied by the Kamdar on behalf of the Chief of Kushalgarh, is recorded by the Committee as an accompaniment to this Report.

Poppy cultivation is not prohibited in the Chiefship, but is carried on at present to a nominal extent only. There are no stocks of opium in the hands of merchants or private persons. The Committee's discussion has therefore been mainly concerned with the following three points of importance, in regard to which the Committee unanimously records the conclusions given below —

1 The President explained that a scheme is under discussion having for its object the purchase and storage in godowns in a central position of all stocks of old opium at present in the possession of merchants and private persons in Central India and Rajputana. These stocks are roughly estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 maunds and the object of the scheme is to enable them to be placed immediately under control and to be pressed into consumption as quickly as possible.

The consumption in the Kushalgarh Chiefship was 4 maunds 27 seers in 1926-27, representing in the population of 29,162 a consumption of 64 1 seers per 10,000.

The Kushalgarh Chiefship is prepared to assist the scheme outlined above, should it be brought into operation by temporarily prohibiting poppy cultivation and by purchasing from the central stocks the opium required for internal consumption in the State provided—

- (1) that the inherent right of producing opium in the Chiefship is retained in all circumstances,
- (2) that the opium is of good quality and suitable for consumption in the Chiefship,
- (3) that the opium is supplied at cost price, no profit being made on the transaction, and
- (4) that the extra cost, if any, involved can in the opinion of the Chief be made good by increasing the selling price of opium in the Chiefship so that no actual loss of opium revenues is caused.

2 The Committee then discussed the suggestion of the Government of India that the States should, after the stocks of old opium are exhausted, obtain their supplies of opium from the Ghazipur Factory.

The Kushalgarh Chiefship will be prepared to take opium from the Ghazipur Factory after the old stocks of opium in Central India and Rajputana have been exhausted provided that the four conditions specified under paragraph 1 above are fulfilled.

3 The third question discussed was the possibility of enhancing the taxation and retail sale price of opium in the Chiefship and the probable financial effect of this policy

The consumption in the Chiefship averages 64 1 seers per 10,000 and amounted in 1926 27 to 4 maunds 27 seers. The Chiefship realized by opium taxation in that year Rs 2 246 or approximately Rs 12 per seer of consumption. The present cost price is stated to be about Rs 18 per seer and the retail sale price is Rs 30. The opium is sold by Nakedars who receive a small commission on sales.

The Kushalgarh Chiefship agrees generally with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption and is prepared to raise the selling rate of opium in Kushalgarh to a degree corresponding as nearly as possible with that in force in British India, provided—

- (1) that the enhancement is carried out by gradual stages,
- (2) that the same price is enforced in all the neighbouring States, and
- (3) that the Chiefship is satisfied that the enhancement does not cause undue hardship to legitimate consumers.

It would perhaps be possible under these conditions to raise the selling price ultimately to Rs 100 per seer. Assuming that the Chiefship's profit from taxation were then Rs 70 per seer, and that the increased price caused a reduction in average consumption to 40 seers per 10 000, equivalent to 117 seers annually, the total opium revenue would then be Rs 8 200 compared with the present figure of Rs 2 246.

J A POPE *President*

AZIZUDDIN AHMID,

G S HENDERSON

D B KAVEESHWAR,

} *Members*

Dated Mount Abu, the 26th March 1928

Accompaniments to Report for the Kushalgarh Chiefship

Letter No 30 of 1928 dated Kushalgarh the 3rd March 1928

From—Rao Baladur D B KAVEESHWAR, KAMBAR OF KUSHALGARH RAJPUTANA,

To—THE PRESIDENT Opium Committee Ind & Indore

Under instructions from the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States contained in his office endorsement No 113 15 C, dated the 19th January 1928 and telegram No 55 G/28 dated Durgapur the 20th February 1928 I have the honour to send herewith information, in triplicate, concerning the terms of refer-

ence of the Opium Committee ne follows in the same order as is given in the terms of reference —

1 (i) (a) Information for the years from 1906 to 1917-18 could not be collected because in those years this question was not considered so important and therefore regular records were not kept carefully Statement A, columns 1 to 6 shows the information for the last 9 years from 1918 19 to 1926 27

(c) This information is included in Statement A, column 7

(d) Statement B gives the details as far as could be available

2 (ii) (a) Statement B gives this information also in column 17

(b) Statement C gives this information No license fees are realised on opium and hemp drugs shops, but on the contrary, the retail venders are given commission for sale

(d) Statement D gives this information No quantity of opium is sent to Ghazipur and no special establishment is maintained

(iii) No separate establishment is maintained The Abkari establishment looks after the opium and hemp drugs also, only commission is given to the retail venders at 15 annas per pacca seer as shown in column 5 of Statement C for opium and one anna per rupee to the retail venders of Ganja and Bhapp

(vi) This information is given in Statement E The quantity produced locally is very small as shown in Statement A therefore information concerning import only is given in Statement E

A

Statement showing poppy cultivation in acres and actual yield from 1918 19 to 1926 27 in Anshalgark Chiefship

Serial No	Years	No of acres Cult a ed with poppy	Actual yield			Average yield per acre
			mds	sr. ch.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1918 19					
2	1919 20					
3	1920 1					
4	19 1	1—56		12	8	8 srs.
5	1922 23					
6	1923 24	13—83	1	2	1"	srs chs. 3 12
7	1924 25	17—6"	1	12	5	2 15
8	1925 26					
9	19 6 27	2—48		12		4 13

B

Statement showing in detail estimated income and expenses of a cultivator per acre and comparative figures for poppy as against other irrigated and unirrigated crops in Kuthalgah Chiefship

No	Crops	Yield and income per acre				Total income	Expenditure per acre								Net profit to cultivator	
		Produce.	Price	Seed.	Price		Seed	Manuring	Ploughing and irrigation	Weeding	Harvesting	Bullock hire	Labour	Land revenue		Total expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		m s	Rs a	m s	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
1	Croft opium	0 5	60 0	2 0	18 0	75 0	0 2	3 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	7 0	63 2	23 18
2	Irrigated Wheat	7 20	5 0			25 0	3 8	0 8	2 0			1 5	1 5	7 0	15 8	9 8
3	Unirrigated Wheat	8 0	17 0			17 0	2 8	0 4	1 0			1 5	1 0	2 6	9 8	7 8

C

Statement showing warehouse rate at which one seer opium is issued from the State Warehouse to retail vendors in Kushalgarh Chiefship

Cost price	Freight and cartage, etc	Customs Duty	Commission on sale given to retail vendors	Warehouse rate at which opium 1 seer issued to retail vendors
1	2	3	4	5
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
17 8 0	0 3 0	0 6 6	0 15 0	19 2 6

Cost price of opium is changing every year therefore average price is given
 It is warehouse rate excludes dryage

D

Statement showing quantity of crude opium produced in Kushalgarh Chiefship during the years 1925 26 to 1926 27

Years	Quantity of crude opium produced	Payment made to cultivators	Quantity sent to Chazpur	Payment received from Government	Expenses incurred solely in production of opium for Government	Incidental expenses etc
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs
1925 26						
1926 27	0 12 0	133 0 0				

E

Statement showing expenditure incurring on importation of opium in Kushalgarh

No	Cost price per seer	Commission given to wholesale merchants	Freight etc	Other incidental expenses
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	17 8 0	8 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 6

Statement showing in detail estimated income and expenses of a cultivator per acre and comparative figures for poppy as against other irrigated and unirrigated crops in Kushalnagar Chiefship

No	Crops	Yield and income per acre				Total Income	Seed	Expenditure per acre							Net profit to cultivator	
		Produce	Price	Seed	Price			Manuring	Ploughing and irrigation	Feeding	Harvesting	Bullock hire	Labour,	Land revenue		Total expenses
1	3	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		m	Rs	m	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Grass opium	0.5	60 0	2 0	10 0	76 0	0 4	3 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	7 0	53 4	23 12
2	Irrigated Wheat	7 20	45 0			25 0	2 8	0 8	2 0			1 4	1 4	7 0	15 8	9 8
3	Unirrigated Wheat	3 0	17 0			17 0	3 8	0 4	1 0			1 4	1 0	3 8	0 8	7 8

C

Statement showing warehouse rate at which one seer opium is issued from the State Warehouse to retail vendors in Kushalgarh Chiefship

Cost price	Freight and cartage, etc	Customs Duty	Commission on sale given to retail vendors	Warehouse rate at which opium 1 seer is issued to retail vendors.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs s p
17 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 6	0 15 0	19 2 6

Cost price of opium is changing every year therefore average price is given
This warehouse rate excludes dryage

D

Statement showing quantity of crude opium produced in Kushalgarh Chiefship during the years 1925-26 to 1926-27

Years	Quantity of crude opium produced	Payment made to cultivators	Quantity sent to Government	Payment received from Government	Expenses incurred solely in production of opium for Government	Incidental expenses etc
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1925-26						
1926-27	0 12 0	132 0 0				

E

Statement showing expenditure incurring on importation of opium in Kushalgarh

No	Cost price per seer	Commission given to wholesale merchants.	Freight etc	Other incidental expenses
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1	17 8 0	5 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 6

(1) *Statement showing total consumption of opium of Kushalgarh Chiefship during the years 1924-25 to 1926-27.*

Financial years	Total consumption.		
	Mds	Sr.	Ch
1924-25	14	35	4
1925-26	6	16	8
1926-27	4	27	8

(2) *Statement showing Revenue of opium in Kushalgarh Chiefship for the years 1924-27.*

Financial years.	Total revenue (net profit) under heads of duty, license fees, etc	
	Rs.	
1924-25	8,254	
1925-26	1,555	
1926-27	2,246	

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE BHOPAL STATE.

Bhopal State.

The following copies of a draft report and correspondence are forwarded to Government in place of a Report for the Bhopal State. This course was suggested by the President in his letter No 7 below and was agreed to by the representative of the Bhopal Darbar in his letter No 9 below

1 Draft of a Report for the Bhopal State, with accompaniment, handed over by the President to the Member representing the State (The President explained verbally to the Member when handing over the Report, and also in the course of an interview granted by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, that in the opinion of the permanent Members of the Committee the last paragraph under subdivision of the draft would require modification before a unanimous report could be signed)

2 Demi-official letter No 408 O/Com , dated the 11th March 1928 from the President to the State Member

3 Demi-official letter No 1311 dated the 13th March 1928 from the State Member to the President

4 Demi official letter No 477 O/Com , dated the 19th March 1928 from the President to the State Member

5 Demi-official letter No 1332, dated the 26th March 1928 from the State Member to the President

6 Demi official letter, dated the 10th April 1928 from the State Member to the President, with accompaniment

7 Demi official letter No 2 O/Com , dated the 15th April 1928 from the President to the State Member

8 Demi official letter No 605 O/Com , dated the 20th April 1928 from the President to the State Member

9 Demi official letter No 1728, dated the 26th April 1928 from the State Member to the President.

10 Demi-official letter No 623 O/Com , dated the 3rd May 1928 from the President to the State Member

11 Demi-official No 1949, dated the 21st May 1928 from the State Member to the President together with its enclosure

J A POPP

President, Opium Committee

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J A POPE,
President, Opium Committee.

DRAFT REPORT FOR THE BHOPAL STATE.

Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, Secretary in the Finance Department, is the Committee Member representing the State

A Note containing the information required on the Terms of Reference, supplied by Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hassan Khan on behalf of the Darbar is recorded by the Committee as an accompaniment to this Report

There is no poppy cultivation in the State. There are stocks of old opium in the hands of 9 wholesale dealers at Bhopal and Sehore, amounting altogether to 317 chests or nearly 534 maunds. These stocks are held under license, they are stored in the merchants' godowns, and the quantities are periodically checked by officers of the State Excise Department.

The consumption of opium in the State has been as follows in the last five years —

	Seers
1922-23	3,369
1923-24	4,134
1924-25	4,068
1925-26	3,919
1926-27	3,957
Average	3,890 or 97 Mds 10 seers

The consumption of 3,890 seers represents in the population of 692,448, an average of 56.2 seers per 10,000. There is one retail sale contractor for the whole State, holding a contract which is renewed annually. He pays duty at Rs. 5 per seer and a license fee which amounted in 1926-27 to Rs. 71,500 or about Rs. 18 per seer. He makes his own arrangements for purchasing opium from merchants in the State or importing from Chitorgarh or elsewhere under a State permit. The opium is sold in the retail shops at Rs. 45 per seer. As the opium is purchased by the retail contractor, separate figures of cost price of the opium and of gross profit to the contractor cannot be given.

In addition to the revenue from duty and license fee, amounting in 1926-27 to Rs. 91,196 the State obtained in that year a revenue of Rs. 4,834 from wholesale dealers' license fees and of Rs. 530 from compensation paid by the Gwalior Darbar for certain island villages in which opium arrangements have been made over to that Darbar. The total revenues were thus Rs. 96,560.

The Committee's discussion has been mainly concerned with the following three points of importance, in regard to which the Committee unanimously records the conclusions given below —

1. The President explained that a scheme is under discussion having for its object the purchase and storage in godowns in a

central position of all stocks of old opium at present in the possession of merchants and private persons in Central India and Rajputana. These stocks are roughly estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 maunds, and the object of the scheme is to enable them to be placed immediately under control and to be passed into consumption as quickly as possible.

The Bhopal Darbar welcome the above scheme in so far as it may enable the stocks of their own merchants to be purchased. They are prepared to do anything in their power to assist purchase at reasonable rates, and they are also prepared, pending purchase, to bring all the stocks into a State godown to be kept there under State lock and key. They cannot, however, agree to assist the scheme by any promise to obtain from the central stocks the opium required for internal consumption in the State. The Darbar in fact consider that the Government of India should purchase the Bhopal stocks and utilize them for consumption in British India, and that the Darbar should receive from the British Government concerned half of the excise revenue (including license fee) realized by the sale of this opium in British India. The reasons for this claim are given in paragraphs 13 and 15 of the Darbar's note.

2 The Committee then discussed the proposal of the Government of India that the States should ultimately obtain the opium required for internal consumption from the Ghazipur Factory

The Bhopal Darbar will be prepared to take opium from the Ghazipur Factory only if—

- (1) all cultivation in Malwa is discontinued,
- (2) the opium meets the taste of consumers in the State; and
- (3) the price of the opium is not greater than the cost of production in the State

3 The third question discussed was the possibility of enhancing taxation upon opium in the State and the probable financial effect of such a policy.

The present annual consumption in the State averages 97 maunds 10 seers representing 56.2 seers per 10,000 of population. The State realizes by taxation approximately Rs. 5 per seer in the shape of duty and Rs. 18 per seer in the shape of license fee, the total revenue from opium consumption being at present Rs. 91,700. The retail selling rate at present is Rs. 45 per seer.

The Bhopal Darbar agree with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption and are prepared to raise the selling rate of opium in the State to a degree corresponding as nearly as possible with that in force in British India, provided—

- (1) that the enhancement is carried out by gradual stages;
- (2) that the same price is enforced in all the neighbouring States;
- (3) that the Darbar are satisfied that the price is not so high as to cause undue hardship to legitimate consumers, or

to bring about the substitution of other more deleterious drugs for opium

The Darbar however are not prepared to suggest any ultimate figure of taxation or to estimate the effect upon the State's revenues

*President
Members*

Dated Bhopal the March, 1928

Accompaniment to Draft Report for the Bhopal State

Note for the Indian States Opium Committee

I (2) (a) (b) Now that poppy cultivation has been stopped in Bhopal the revenue other than land revenue derived from the internal consumption of opium is Rs 96 530 per annum

(c) Since the abolition of the Opium scales and the stoppage of poppy cultivation in Bhopal no revenue is realised from the export of opium to other States

(e) No other form of revenue is derived from opium

(ii) The percentage of opium revenue to the total revenue of the State is 1 6

(iii) As there is a mixed establishment under the Commissioner of Customs and Excise for both Customs and Excise work (including liquor drugs) it is not possible to state separately the expenditure incurred on the control and distribution of opium. There are licensed wholesale and retail dealers in opium who store their stuff in licensed godowns and can only take out and transport opium under passes granted by the Excise authorities. The rules regulating the control and sale etc., of opium are modelled on the lines of those in use in British India and are strictly enforced

(1) It has not been found possible to calculate the loss of revenue due to smuggling of opium from outside the State. Statistics of smuggled opium for a series of years are not available. About 134½ seers of such opium was however seized during 1926-27, and the State suffered loss of duty, etc., in respect of that quantity

(ii) The existing stocks of opium belong to licensed wholesale dealers and amount to about 317 chests of 63 seers of opium each. It is not possible to give the cost of opium but the selling price is Rs 45 a seer or 9 annas a tola. The same is the price in the Bhopal shops as well as in those of the other States mentioned on the border of the adjoining territories of Gwalior, Indore, Moham medgarh and Khilchipur, but within those States the sale price is believed to be 6 and 7 annas a tola. It will be quite in keeping with the settled excise policy of the Bhopal Government to gradually raise the selling price but unless the adjoining States follow suit, smuggling therefrom is bound to increase and will adversely affect the Bhopal revenues

(vi) This will more suitably be dealt with under heads III, V and VI. The cost price of opium cannot be given as the stocks belong to licensed wholesale dealers and they are not willing to disclose it. Under the system in force in Bhopal wholesale dealers' licenses are granted annually (October to September) on payment of the following fee —

	Rs
(a) Upto 20 chests	100 a year
(b) Exceeding 20 chests but not exceeding 40 chests	200 ,
(c) Exceeding 40 chests but not exceeding 60 chests	300 ,
(d) Exceeding 60 chests but not exceeding 80 chests	400 „
(e) Exceeding 80 chests but not exceeding 100 chests	500 ,
(f) For every 10 chests in excess of 100 chests	50 „

The retail dealers have to pay a duty of Rs 5 a seer on purchase of opium from wholesale dealers or on imports in addition to the license fee which for the year 1927-28 amounts to Rs 70 000

II (i) Opium is generally eaten in the form of pills either dry or melted in water. It is also prepared as *madak* and *chandu* but is not used to a large extent in this form. Some are habitual users and others use it on medical grounds. It is also given to children for reasons of health a grain of opium being used as a dose. The limit of possession is 3 tolas of raw opium and $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of prepared opium. The average annual consumption of opium is about 4,000 seers.

(ii) Ball opium is in use in Bhopal.

(iii) It is regretted that no information is available regarding the chemical composition of prepared opium and its physiological effects on consumers.

(iv) Opium consumption can no doubt be reduced by raising the sale price of opium but this can only be done if similar action is taken in the neighbouring States. There is also the danger of such restriction causing the spread of cocaine and the drink habit among people who are now addicted to opium which is not so harmful as the other deleterious drugs. The revenues of the State from license fee etc. are also sure to be affected and as the resources of the State are very restricted and not elastic they cannot easily be replaced by any other income.

III There are about 317 chests of opium containing 68 seers each which are the property of licensed wholesale dealers. They are stored in licensed godowns and are checked by the Excise Department annually and also if occasion arises during the year. In accordance with the terms of the license no receipts and issues are allowed without the permission and supervision of the Excise authorities and an account of every transaction is kept in registers prescribed for the purpose.

The best way to dispose of them is for the Government of India to purchase the whole stock from the State. It will be remembered

that the Bhopal Government was the first to close down poppy cultivation and with the abolition of the opium scales has, together with its subjects suffered a substantial loss of revenue during the last few years. Generally speaking, all the irrigated land used to be under poppy cultivation as the cultivator usually depends on the rains for the wheat and cotton crops. He has unfortunately neglected all the means of irrigation formerly employed for poppy cultivation in those areas and no other crop has, in practice, taken the place of the paying poppy. He used to have the latter with sugar cane and a crop of vegetables on the same land about the same time, so that he has had no substitute for poppy cultivation and has suffered a dead loss on that account. It does not seem necessary to labour this point further as even in the United Provinces poppy is still able to compete effectively with cereals although much more labour is required for its cultivation (*vide* para 22 of the U P Opium report for the period ending 30th September, 1927). The revenue from such land was Rs 12 per bigha whereas under present arrangements it can only be from Rs 2 to about Rs 6 per bigha on an average. Extremely anxious, therefore, as the Bhopal Government is to co-operate with the Government of India in their opium policy, it cannot afford to overlook its own financial interests and must also safeguard the interests of its subjects. It is accordingly of opinion that the exigencies of the position require that the Government of India should purchase the whole of the existing stocks. It will take at least six years to use them up in Bhopal if no other opium is allowed to be imported for consumption. The latter restriction is not possible as, for various reasons, the retail contractor is permitted to import opium from outside if he so pleases.

IV There is practically no smuggling from Bhopal. This is due to great vigilance on the part of the Excise Establishment, but the danger of smuggling is bound to exist as long as the present stocks are not disposed of.

V and VI As stated under head III above the Bhopal Government has already given clear proof of its readiness to follow the policy considered necessary by the Government of India and will be second to none in co-operating further in the same direction. At the same time it considers it to be its duty to point out that the practical and business side of the proposition should also be kept in view. However, laudable from a moral point of view the policy of the Government of India may be, the Rs a p side of the question should not be overlooked. Doubtless the Government of India have sacrificed and are prepared to still further sacrifice an enormous amount of revenue under this policy, but there is a very great deal of difference between their practically unlimited resources and those of the inelastic and comparatively paltry means of the Bhopal State. On its desire to bring its administration into line with that of British India the loss of any source of revenue tells heavily and the remarks that follow have been made from that point of view.

Before the closing down of poppy cultivation the area under such cultivation in Bhopal was 22,400 bighas or 11,000 acres approximately, which could easily be considerably increased. There were also the opium scales from which a substantial amount was received by the State. All this has gone and with the policy suggested by the Government of India a comparatively small amount of revenue will remain which will eventually disappear altogether and there is very little hope of replacing it by other means for a long time to come. Add to this the fact that the Government of India have made huge profits on their opium exports and will continue to do so in connection with whatever is left of the trade. According to para 17 of the U P Opium report for the period ending 30th September, 1927, the average cost of opium per maund is Rs 516 2 5 which will be still less from the 1st April 1928 when the price paid to the cultivator will be reduced from Rs 13 to Rs 10 per seer. A * chest of provision opium contains one maund for which the Government of India stand to realise Rs 4,000 for at least 7,000 chests which, it is understood, they supply to outside Governments under an agreement. Similarly they are trying to place medicinal opium on the European market in competition with Turkish opium and the exports of such opium in 1925 amounted to 112,000 lbs and during 1916-19 were 2,050, 3,226, 2,150 and 2,000 chests respectively, on account of the Great War. Owing to such large exports some of the Indian States (including Gwalior) which had not suppressed poppy cultivation were asked to produce opium for the Government of India, but Bhopal did not benefit in any way. It is also known that Baroda continues to grow the poppy and manufacture opium for its own territory on condition that no smuggling is permitted outside. Special compensation is at the same time allowed to some States in the Bombay Presidency for the loss of opium revenue.

Another difficulty is that it will be some time before Bhopal consumers get accustomed to Ghazipur opium and till such consumption takes place smuggling and consequent loss of revenue are bound to take place. The substitution may even become impossible as it is very doubtful if cultivation in Malwa will be effectually stopped and controlled for a very long time to come. It cannot also be overlooked that while the price paid to the cultivator in the U P during the year ending September 1927 was Rs 13 per seer the total cost to Government was Rs 23 5 i.e. Rs 10 5 more than the opium juice. In Malwa with comparatively crude methods of manufacture the cost will be much less, so that the margin for taxation in the case of Ghazipur opium will be less as it will be dearer at the source than its Malwa rival.

Taking all the foregoing facts into consideration the Government of Bhopal would prefer to cultivate its own opium as is the case in Baroda, unless it receives an equitable share in the profits that the Government of India may continue to make in their opium

* Cost of manufacture is apparently Rs 1 400 at present

business (both provision and excise) Apart from other considerations, the principle of compensation for loss of revenue having been accepted in respect of certain Bombay States the above alternative is deserving of serious consideration

VII I have no further remarks to offer

D O No 408-O /Com, dated Camp Bhopal, the 11th March 1928

From—J A POPE, Esquire, ICS, President, Opium Committee,
To—Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HASAN KHAN, M R A S, Secretary in the Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry, Bhopal State, Bhopal

Could you kindly let me have the figures showing irrigated area in the Bhopal State in 1907, 1917 and 1927? You promised to obtain these at our last meeting

We have found in some States that after the China Trade ceased there was no great decrease in the total area under irrigation but that a large number of wells fell into disuse. We are anxious to obtain any evidence available regarding the agricultural effect of the closing of the China Trade, and if statistics are available showing the number of wells in use in the State in the some three years, we should be very grateful for them

Could you kindly let me have also, to complete our record, a statement showing the area cultivated with poppy in each of the last ten years before cultivation was given up? I see that this information is not given in your Note, and it is, I think, desirable to have it on record

D O No 1311, dated the 13th March 1928

From—The SECRETARY Finance Department, and Director of Commerce and Industry, Bhopal State

To—J A POPE Esquire, ICS, President, Opium Committee, Indore

Your demi-official No 408 O/Com of the 11th instant I am having the necessary information collected and will send it to you as soon as it becomes available. The area under poppy cultivation was not shown in my Note as such cultivation has been in rebellion in Bhopal. The required statement showing this will now be prepared and furnished to you

I enclose herewith a copy of the draft Report which you kindly sent me on the evening of the 9th instant. I have shown therein in pencil a few amendments all of which are self-explanatory and are in accordance with our discussions

D O No 477 O /Com, dated Camp Nowgong, the 19th March 1928

From—The PRESIDENT, Ojium Committee,

To—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry, Bhopal State

I am in receipt of your demi-official letter No 1311 dated the 13th March 1928, with which you forward a copy of our draft Report with certain alterations in pencil. I am not clear with what object these alterations have been made.

2 I embodied in the draft under paragraph 1 the passage beginning "The Bhopal Darbar welcome" and ending "the Darbar's note" with the object of making clear exactly what demands were put forward by yourself (as the Darbar's representative) in the discussion, but I stated both to yourself and to His Highness, when I discussed the matter with him, that the permanent Members of the Committee could not possibly subscribe to a report containing such demands. His Highness (as you informed me at our final meeting) proposed to consider the draft, and in particular this part of it, and then to communicate to us his decision. It therefore seems useless to suggest amendments (as in your pencil alteration) in the passage in question—which for the reason given above cannot stand in the final draft should there be one.

3 Your second pencil amendment to paragraph 2 on page 3 of the draft makes the Darbar's agreement to take opium from Ghazipur contingent upon the demand referred to in my paragraph 2 above being accepted—a demand to which I had clearly stated that we cannot subscribe.

4 The other amendments are verbal and we have no objection to them.

5 I may perhaps endeavour to explain once more the reasons for our inability to accept the Darbar's demand contained in paragraph 1 of the draft. The position may be illustrated by an analogy. Let us suppose that a State near Bhopal happened to have on its hands a large quantity of country spirit, which was kept in imperfect control (causing danger of smuggling) and for which there was no available market. Let us suppose that the Bhopal Darbar although already amply supplied with spirit, agreed to take this surplus spirit off the hands of the neighbouring State paying for it the current market price. Let us suppose again that the neighbouring State agreed to the purchase but endeavoured to make a condition that Bhopal should hand over to that State half the revenue obtained from duty and license fee on the liquor so purchased. It is plain that the Bhopal Darbar would consider this demand unreasonable and extraordinary and the case seems to me to present an exact parallel in essential features with the conditions suggested by yourself for the purchase by the Government of India of the Bhopal stocks of opium though there is this further peculiarity in your conditions that they imply that the Government of India should buy the opium and that the Provincial

Governments (over whose excise finances it is common knowledge that the Government of India has no control) should hand over to the Bhopal Darbar the duty and license fee proceeds

6 It is of course open to the Bhopal Darbar to make a request in the above terms to the Government of India at any time through the ordinary channels, but it does not seem to us, for the reasons stated above that any useful purpose will be served by embodying it in a Report the primary object of which is to state to what extent, if at all, the Bhopal Darbar are prepared to co operate towards the solution of the various problems connected with opium which were outlined in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Simla Conference

D O No 1332 dated the 26th March 1928

From—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Bhopal State

To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

Please refer to your demi official letter No 477 O/Com dated the 19th instant in which you say that it is not clear with what object I have suggested certain alterations in pencil in the draft report

2 In paragraph 2 of your letter it is stated that the passage beginning ' The Bhopal Darbar welcome ' and ending ' the Darbar's note ' was embodied in paragraph 1 of the draft " with the object of making clear exactly what demands were put forward by yourself (as the Darbar's representative) in the discussion " As I considered it necessary to make the proposals read exactly as I had put them I made the alterations communicated in my demi official letter No 1311 of the 13th instant The question whether the passage referred to above can or cannot stand in the final report does not therefore affect the course taken by me I should like however, in this connection to invite a reference to paragraph 4 of letter No 101-4/13/1 28 dated the 11th January 1928 from the Political Agent in Bhopal to the Political Secretary, Bhopal, explaining the procedure to be followed by the Opium Committee in regard to its discussions and report

3 I do not propose to discuss further the other points raised in your letter, and need only confirm hereby His Highness' message which I conveyed to you on the evening of the 10th instant, viz, that in view of His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal to the Princes and of the humanitarian principles involved the Government of Bhopal will be quite prepared to co operate with the Government of India but as the proposals involve important financial considerations which require to be carefully looked into His Highness's decision will be communicated to you later as soon as possible

Dated the 10th April 1923

From—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Department, Bhopal State

To—J A POPE Esquire, ICS, President Opium Committee Indore

In continuation of my demi official letter No 1332, dated the 27th March 1923, I now enclose a note, dated 9th instant containing His Highness's decision which was promised in the message which I communicated to you on the 10th idem

Opium

In view of His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal to the Princes and of the humanitarian principles involved the Government of Bhopal is quite prepared, as it has done in the past to co operate with the Government of India in their opium policy. This policy however, affects the finances of the State and its subjects to a very considerable degree so that after careful consideration the Government of the State puts forward the following proposals —

- (1) (a) * Either the opium stocks should be purchased by the Government of India and utilised for consumption in British India the Darbar receiving half of the excise profits from the sale of this opium in British India or
- (b) the stocks might be purchased by the State and should then be utilised by the Government of India for the manufacture of Excise Opium for consumption in British India the Darbar receiving full profits from the sale of this opium after deducting the cost of its manufacture
- (2) Should the above be accepted the Darbar would be prepared to place all the stocks in a State godown under State lock and key pending then being taken over by the Government of India
- (3) After the stocks have been taken over by the Government of India the Bhopal Darbar will be prepared to take opium from the Ghazipur Factory if—
 - (i) all cultivation in Malwa is discontinued
 - (ii) the opium meets the taste of consumers in the State, and
 - (iii) the price of the opium is not greater than the cost of production in the State
- (4) The Darbar reserve their right to cultivate opium within the State and will start poppy cultivation whenever they feel the need for doing so. They will not however

* In view of the fact that Bhopal is the first to stop poppy cultivation and that it has not been extended to Bhopal the Government of India will agree to purchase the opium if it is considered undesirable to do so.

commence such cultivation unless obliged to do so by any action of the neighbouring States or of the Government of India. They also claim the right to manufacture and export morphia.

(5) The Darbar agree with the policy of maximum revenue from minimum consumption and are prepared to raise the selling rate of opium in the State to a degree corresponding as nearly as possible with that in force in British India, provided—

- (i) that the enhancement is carried out by gradual stages,
- (ii) that the same price is enforced in all the neighbouring State,
- (iii) that the Darbar are satisfied that the price is not so high as to cause undue hardship to legitimate consumers, or to bring about the substitution of other more deleterious drugs for opium.

2 The opium policy of the Government of India is admittedly based on humanitarian principles but, as has been shewn in paragraphs 13 and 15 of the Note attached, large profits have been made by the Government of India on the sale and export of excise and provision opium, and this will continue to be the case so long as poppy cultivation and the manufacture of opium for export and internal consumption are carried on in India. This being so, the Darbar believe that it will only be just and equitable that they should also enjoy similar benefits from this business as long as it lasts.

Dated 9th April 1928

D O No 20 /Com dated Camp Kotah the 15th April 1928.

From—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

To—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Department, Bhopal State

I am in receipt of your demi-official letter of April 10th and the Note which accompanies it. I have read the Note carefully and am very sorry to record the conclusion that it does not appear to provide any basis for an agreed Report.

2 The Note begins with an expression of the Bhopal Government's readiness to co-operate with the Government of India in their opium policy. But the proposals developed in the Note do not appear to involve any practical co-operation in regard to three out of the four important problems for which we are trying, with the States' assistance, to find a solution. As you are aware, the main objects of the opium policy of the Government of India are—

- (1) to secure the effective control and rapid absorption of the old stock,

- (2) to secure a reduction in poppy cultivation, which at present is much in excess of the actual demand for opium and is preventing the absorption of the old stocks,
- (3) to secure that opium production in future shall be properly supervised and carried out under the conditions most likely to satisfy international opinion, and
- (4) to promote the equalization of retail selling rates throughout India

As regards the first object, the Bhopal Government appear from the Note to be willing to enforce control over the stocks in the State, by bringing them into a State warehouse, only if Government purchase the stocks, and they are willing to permit purchase of the stocks only if the Bhopal State is given a share in the taxation revenue realized from this opium by the Provincial Governments. I have stated in paragraph 5 of my despatch No. 477-0/Com, dated the 19th March 1928, the reasons why this demand appears to the permanent Members of the Committee to be impossible of realization. It is evident that in regard to the old stocks, whether in Bhopal or elsewhere, the Darbar's proposals contain no offer of practical assistance or co-operation.

As regards the second object, although poppy cultivation has been prohibited by the Darbar in Bhopal (as in many other States) since the closing of the China trade, the Darbar's declaration of future intention is confined to the statement that they will not resume cultivation 'unless obliged to do so by any action of the neighbouring States or of the Government of India'. It is clearly impossible to infer from a condition so worded whether the Bhopal Darbar are likely to resume cultivation or not. The Darbar at the same time assert a claim to manufacture and export morphia.

As regards the third object, with which is involved the proposal of the Government of India that the States should be supplied with opium from Ghazipur, the Darbar agree to take opium from Ghazipur only if the cost of Ghazipur opium is not greater than the cost of production in the State. As you are aware Ghazipur opium is more expensive than Malwa opium on account of the greater cost of the establishments and buildings etc. maintained in the interests of efficiency by the Government of India. The Darbar's condition is therefore tantamount to the rejection of the Government of India's proposal.

With the fourth object the Darbar express sympathy and a readiness to co-operate within limits.

The final paragraph of the Note claims for the Darbar as 'only just and equitable' a share in the profits obtained by the Government of India on the sale and exports of excise and provision opium. As regards excise opium this is issued from Ghazipur at cost price and brings no profit at all to the Government of India. (The taxation profit on excise opium goes of course to the consuming Local Administrations and States who derive a revenue from taxing opium in precisely the same way as the Bhopal Government itself derives a revenue from this source). As regards

provision opium it seems sufficient to say that the taxation levied by Government upon opium exported by sea will shortly cease, when export ceases, that this taxation has been levied by the Government of India for the greater part of the last century, and that, whatever may be the merits of the Bhopal Government's claim to a share in the proceeds of that taxation, the assertion of that claim against the Government of India in a somewhat extreme form at the present time can hardly be regarded as constituting any measure of co-operation. The Note in fact appears to us to contain an emphatic assertion of the Darhars claims but to involve no recognition of the difficulties of the present situation or practical help in their solution.

4 I note finally that the footnote on page 1 of the Note appears to suggest as a reason for Government buying the old stocks in Bhopal and conceding a part of the taxation revenue realized upon them that Government purchased opium from certain other States in the Great War. But the Government purchases of old opium at that time were effected in nearly all cases by tender and the Bhopal merchants were free to tender like those of any other State, and the price paid by Government was the market price and included no taxation value.

5 As matters stand the only course open to the Committee appears to be to inform the Government of India that we have been unable to reach any agreed conclusions and to forward, in place of an agreed report the papers and correspondence. We should very much regret this result. Agreed Reports have been formulated for all other States including of course many whose present interest financial and otherwise in the opium question is very much greater than that of Bhopal. It is however possible that I have misread the intention of the Note and that we may still be able to find a satisfactory basis for a Report which all Members can sign. If that is the case I could arrange to visit Bhopal again for further discussion with His Highness or yourself should it be desired. I regret that the other two Members of the Committee cannot attend as the joint operations of the Committee have now come to an end, but I can represent them and obtain their signature to the Report if we succeed in formulating one. The visit and discussions would however have to take place before the end of this month. I shall therefore be very much obliged if you will kindly treat this as urgent and let me have a reply with the least possible delay.

D O No 60A-O/Com dated Indore the 20th April 1928

From—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee,

To—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Department Bhopal State

Please refer to my demi-official letter No 408 O/Com, dated the 11th March 1928 and your reply dated the 13th March 1928.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly send the necessary information at an early date.

D O No 172, dated the 21/26th April 1928

From—The SECRETARY Finance Department, and Director of Commerce and Industry Department, Bhopal State,

To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

Kindly refer to your demi-official letter, No 20/Com, of the 13th instant. Practically all the points mentioned therein were brought forward and discussed at the meetings of the Opium Committee and also represented by you to His Highness, so that there is nothing new requiring fresh consideration. They have, however, again been carefully considered and I regret very much to say that it has not been found possible to modify the proposals communicated in the Note forwarded with my demi official letter of the 10th instant.

2 I am sorry I do not agree with you that the proposals in the Note do not involve "any practical co operation". With all respect, I maintain that they cannot fail to secure the main objects detailed in paragraph 2 of your demi official letter under reply, if the Government of India be inclined to be a little generous (which they can well afford to do) in dealing with this difficult question which has already caused so much loss to the Darbar with its limited resources.

3 I should like to point out once more (as I did at the meetings of the Opium Committee) that from the point of view of the States it is not necessary to discriminate between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments as has been done in paragraph 3 of your demi official. Should the Darbar claim he favourably considered, the Government of India would certainly find no difficulty in making suitable monetary adjustment.

4 It is also necessary to observe, with reference to paragraph 4 of your demi-official that the Government of India not only purchased old opium from certain States during the Great War, they also asked some of them to cultivate it for them. The Bhopal Darbar was favoured with neither of these requests.

5 Lastly I would invite a reference to the footnote on page 1 of the Note which accompanied my demi-official letter of the 10th instant. Although the Government of Bhopal as stated therein, would earnestly request that the stocks of opium in the State be purchased by the Government of India they also suggested as an alternative that the stocks might with its trusted means be purchased by the Darbar and made over to the Government of India for manufacture and sale as excise opium, the profits after deduction of the cost of manufacture being paid to the Darbar. While you lay so much stress on the question of 'practical co operation' on the part of the Darbar is it too much to expect co operation to the above small extent from the Government of India in respect of the stocks? It would appear to be permissible to make this inference from the fact that you have not even done

so much as to refer to the alternative in your letter under reply. As it is not possible for you to agree to the Darbar's proposals the papers and correspondence had better be forwarded to the Government of India as stated in paragraph 5 of your letter.

D O No 623 O /Com dated Camp Mashobra the 3rd May 1928

From—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee,

To—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Department Bhopal State

Please refer to your demi-official letter No 1728 dated the 24th April 1928. I share your regret that our discussions have failed to produce any basis of agreement.

2 You say in paragraph 2 of your letter that "if the Government of India be inclined to be a little generous (which they can well afford to do)" the Bhopal Darbar's proposals will be found to secure the main objects in view. The question to what extent it is incumbent upon the Government of India or in other words the tax payer in British India to show generosity towards the Darbar is a question upon which we clearly cannot reach any agreement. But I think it is worth while to examine the financial implications of the Darbar's demand. It is suggested that Government should buy the Bhopal stocks and should make over to the Darbar in addition to the market price of the opium half the taxation revenue realized on its sale in British India. The taxation revenue of course varies in different Provinces but according to the latest figures that I have on record it appears to have been in 1923-26 —

Rs 84 per seer in the Bombay Presidency

Rs 74 per seer in the United Provinces

Rs 100 per seer in the Central Provinces

We may perhaps take the average of these figures or Rs 86 per seer as representing a normal taxation revenue. Consequently the Darbar suggest that Government should pay for opium of which the intrinsic value is less than Rs 10 per seer or Rs 400 per maund an additional bonus (as it were) of Rs 43 per seer or Rs 1720 per maund. The old stocks in the States are estimated to amount to 29 270 maunds so that if this concession were extended to all States—and I can find no special ground advanced for preferential treatment to Bhopal—the total cost of the bonus and the measure of the generosity expected of the Government of India would be something over five crores of rupees.

3 You say in your third paragraph that "from the point of view of the States it is not necessary to discriminate between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments." But a

claim to a share in taxation revenue surely becomes meaningless unless it is a claim against the authority that obtains the revenue. It is not usual, either in politics or in business, to ask that A shall pay over a share of profits accruing to B, a quite different person. And for the States to assert that in their view it is not necessary to discriminate between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments for purposes of finance is surely to ignore in a somewhat surprising way, all recent political developments in British India.

4 With regard to your fourth paragraph, I have already pointed out (in paragraph 4 of my demi official letter No 20/Com., dated the 15th April 1928) that in buying old opium the Government of India as a general rule called for tenders from merchants holding stocks, and did not address the Darbars. The Bhopal merchants were free to tender like those of all other States. That the Bhopal Darbar were not invited to produce opium for Government was due to the fact that this production was restricted to a special area, known as the true poppy zone and to the States in which cultivation to the time of the China trade was most extensive. In this connection I said in my demi official letter No 408 O/Com., dated the 11th March 1928, that you would kindly let me have statistics of cultivation in Bhopal prior to the closing of the China trade. These have not yet been received and I am therefore unable to comment further upon this point.

5 Finally you complain that I ignored in my previous letter No 20/Com., of 15th April 1928, the alternative offer of the Darbar to buy up all the old stocks in the State on condition of receiving from Government the full taxation revenue on the opium. I ignored this offer only because it was obviously much more favourable to the Darbar than the first alternative suggested. It would give to the Darbar (on the figures quoted in paragraph 2 above) a net profit of Rs 76 per seer compared with the profit of Rs 43 per seer under the first proposal. Having argued that the first proposal involved an extravagant demand upon the Government of India I trust that I may be acquitted of any intention to be unfair in not dealing in detail with the second proposal.

D O No 1949, dated the 21st May 1928

From—The SECRETARY Finance Department and Director of Commerce and Industry Department Bhopal State
To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

Your D O letter No 629 O/Com. dated 3rd May 1928 was received when I was away on State business. Hence the delay in acknowledging it. There are a few points on which I should like to say a few words.

2 Paragraph 2 of the D O—There are 117 chests or nearly 531 maunds of opium in Bhopal so that our proposal concerns

only this comparatively small stock of opium. The case of Bhopal can no doubt be considered separately as this was the first State in Malwa to close down poppy cultivation and has therefore suffered the greatest loss of revenue, etc., on this account—Please see in this connection the enclosed copy of the Political Agent's letter No 3506/13/18 27, dated the 25th November 1927

3 *Paragraph 3 of the D O*—We have scrupulously avoided a discussion of general economic and political questions in connection with this subject and left it to the Government of India to make necessary monetary adjustment with the Provincial Governments. Otherwise it will be quite pertinent to ask, as a question of 'business', why Customs duty on articles consumed in Indian States should be appropriated entirely by the Government of India, or why the Punjab Government should keep all duty on *Charas* consumed outside its territory

4 *Paragraph 4 of the D O*—As for as Bhopal merchants are concerned they could not have taken any action without the Dular having first been approached by the Government of India. It has already been stated in paragraph 16 of my note presented to the Opium Committee that the area under poppy cultivation in Bhopal at the time it was closed down was 14 000 acres approximately. The other figures required by you are being collected and will be supplied to you as soon as they are received from the Departments concerned

5 *Paragraph 5 of the D O*—I am afraid the fact that the alternative involves a substantial initial outlay on the part of the State, which it will not be very convenient for it to arrange, has not been fully appreciated

Copy of a letter No 3506/13/18 27, dated the 25th November 1927, from the Political Agent in Bhopal Schore, to the Political Secretary Bhopal Darbar, Bhopal

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal when he was in Indore asked the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General whether Government would purchase some 300 chests of old opium stocks in Bhopal

In this connection I would request you kindly to inform His Highness that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General has consulted the Excise Commissioner who tells him that there is no chance of Government purchasing old opium till the Opium Commission has reported on the subject. The Excise Commissioner has however, promised to bear in mind the old stocks in Bhopal and will endeavour with the Commission to find a solution of this problem. He will not forget that Bhopal was the first State in Malwa to close down opium cultivation

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING MR. HENDERSON'S NOTE ON POPPY CULTIVATION.

D O No 348—58—O/Com, dated Indore, the 29th February 1928

From—The President Opium Committee,
To—

- 1 NERAI CHAND, Esquire M A, Member for Abkari Indore State
- 2 Rao Sahib L B MELLY B A, Member for Education Gwalior
- 3 DHANJISHAH DINGRAH MENTA Esquire, I S O, Dewan Partabgarh
- 4 Pandit AMAR NATH KATJU, B A, LL B Revenue Secretary, Jaora
- 5 Captain W F WYNN, I A, Vice President and Revenue Member, Tonk State, Tonk
- 6 Rai Bahadur Pandit RAJ KISHEN KAGL, Dewan, Sailana State, Sailana
- 7 Rai Bahadur Pandit BHU MOHAN NATH ZUTSI, O B E, B A, LL B, Dewan and Vice President, Ratlam
- 8 Lieut Col R A E Benn, C I E, I A, Chief Minister, Jhalawar State, Jhalrapatan
- 9 Pandit BHU LAL SHARMA Revenue Officer Piploda State
- 10 Major General AP ONKAR SINGH, C I E, Member, Melkmathas, Kotah State, Kotah
- 11 K SUBBA RAO, Esquire, B A, Member in charge of Foreign and Political Department, Dewas State, Junior Branch

I write on behalf of the permanent members of the Opium Committee to invite your opinion regarding the accompanying note on the subject of poppy cultivation in the States of Rajputana and Central India. The note has been written by Mr Henderson, the Agricultural expert on the Committee, and it represents the conclusions that we have now reached on the subject of the advantage of poppy cultivation to the cultivator and the possibility of replacing the poppy by substitute crops.

2 You will remember that in the Committee's discussions, in which you took part as the representative of the State, the Committee made no attempt to estimate in terms of money value the loss that would be suffered by cultivators of the State in the event of poppy cultivation being discontinued. The question was reserved for further consideration. We have now visited all the important cultivating States, we have ascertained the views of the Durbars and we have examined in all States so far as circumstances permitted the agricultural conditions relevant to this subject. As you will see from the attached note we have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to estimate and to record in our Reports the actual loss to cultivators that would be occasioned if opium production were abandoned. Such an estimate for any large area must be very hypothetical in character. Agricultural conditions differ from State to State and even from field to field, and even in a fairly homogeneous tract the extent of the ultimate loss would depend upon certain incalculable factors such

as the readiness and skill of the cultivator in adapting himself to new conditions, the possibility of importing new seed and the provision of markets for new crops

3 We consider therefore that the Committee's final conclusions on this difficult subject cannot with any advantage be incorporated in the Reports submitted to Government for individual States. We propose that the Note which I am now forwarding should be circulated to all the Members representing the present producing States and their opinions or criticisms invited. The Note, together with the opinions and criticisms, will then be forwarded to Government along with the individual Reports and will represent the result of the Committee's inquiries under this head.

4 I trust that you will agree with this procedure as the best that can be devised for dealing with this particular problem. If you agree, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly send me an expression of your opinion (as representing the State) on the Note. The Committee has now reached the final stages of its inquiry and I shall be very grateful for a reply as early as possible.

Note on the present position of poppy cultivation in the producing States of Rajputana and Central India

The Committee has now visited practically all the producing States in Rajputana and Central India and has examined with care the actual cultivation and the general agricultural condition of the States.

Wherever possible the Agricultural Member personally visited typical irrigated areas. The scope of the Committee's tour extended from Bilaner and Dholpur in the North to Baroda in the South. It is found that conditions of land and cropping are very similar with the exceptions of some cultivation in Baroda State. The poppy cultivation is now generally restricted to the best class of irrigated land which is generally irrigated by wells. The following are salient points —

- (1) Land is well cultivated and manured and it is frequently the custom to grow poppy after maize year after year on the same land.
- (2) A number of subsidiary crops are grown along with the poppy. (A list including some of these crops is given in the Appendix.) The commonest of these crops are garlic, "dhania", "zira", cotton and the upland poppy is cultivated.
- (3) The type of soil in which poppy is cultivated is generally a good rich loam suitable for "garden" crops.
- (4) In most cases wells are of a poor quality and frequently dry up by the month of May. This seems general over

the whole tract and acts frequently as a bar to the extended cultivation of these varieties of sugarcane which are at present cultivated in the tract

- (c) With only a very few exceptions, heavy customs duty is levied on practically all crops exported from the States. This customs duty, in the case of one State, was as high as Rs 18 per maund on seed cotton (*Lappas*). This undoubtedly discourages a cultivator from extending cultivation of many crops.

The Committee was struck with the generally low standard of the cultivator's knowledge and improvement is heavily hampered because there undoubtedly exists in the minds of some cultivators a mass of prejudice which seems to be exhibited in a much more intense form in the tract under observation than in most other parts of India. Examples of each prejudices are —

- (a) A strong local prejudice against the cultivation of turmeric (*haldi*), the reason generally given being that it makes a human life noisier when it is put in hot water.
- (b) A local prejudice against the cultivation of chillies (*mirach*). This is said to have some effect on the women of the village.
- (c) Tobacco in some cases is only grown by "Kumawats" the ordinary cultivator only letting out his tobacco land to the "Kumawats" but not cultivating it himself.

After careful consideration of all the circumstances the Committee is of opinion that it is perfectly easy to grow other crops in the place of poppy. The mere fact that subsidiary crops are already growing with the poppy is perfectly good evidence on this head. What generally happens in actual practice when poppy cultivation is discontinued is that these garden lands are sown with a mixture of garden crops such as chillies, vegetables, umbelliferae etc. But when this is done economic difficulties at once crop up and it is always a slow process substituting one crop for another. These difficulties are comprised under the heads of provision of suitable seeds, technical agriculture knowledge of the production of these new crops and in most cases in the marketing.

In the Rajputana Malwa tract opium represents a ready money crop to the cultivator, and without this money he finds some difficulty to finance the agriculture operations of the rest of his land. Without opium he is dependent on loans which can only be obtained from the *Shukars*. The possession of this ready money crop is also of considerable advantage to the State as it enables a cultivator to pay the Government assessment on demand without delay. This advantage to the State is independent of the other points which are dealt with by the Committee under the head of loss to States by decrease in land assessment etc.

This economic loss to the cultivators will vary very considerably from village to village and tract to tract. In so many cases an irri-

gated cotton has been found to be very profitable, in other cases it is possible to grow sugarcane, etc

Research work on crops in British India and in the lately established Institute at Indore has given data which could be profitably used in each State. This knowledge is very largely lacking at present in most States. The loss to the cultivator is a very real one but very difficult to put into general terms over the whole tract. It seems only fair if poppy cultivation is suddenly prohibited to compensate the cultivator. This compensation should be in kind and should be accompanied with propaganda work in the villages. A provisional scheme is being worked out by the Committee to provide suitable seed of the crops which can be substituted, along with the provision of technical demonstration. Provision will have to be made for the marketing for each State.

APPENDIX

List of crops found on irrigated land in Rajputana Malwa tracts

Wheat	Garlic
Alsi	Ground nut
Barley	Mustard
Juar	Rape
Inferior Millets	sweet potatoes
Cotton	Potatoes
Sugarcane	Cauliflower
Brinjals	Cabbage
Blendi	Peas (various kinds)
Tobacco	Field beans
Trimeric	Vetches
Ginger	Pulses of sorts
Arums	Cucurbitaceae of sorts
Castor	Fenugreek (Methi)
Chillies	Sun hemp
Carrots	Pigeon pea
Raddish	Lucerne
Turnips	Umbelliferae of sorts as
Mint	Jhira Zira
Palak	Saunf
Raj Jera	Dhania
Onions	

D O No 3221 dated the 9th March 1928

From—The ABKARI AND OPIUM COMMISSIONER, Holkar State,
To—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee

Thanks so very much for your D O letter No 348 58 O Com of the 29th February enclosing a note on Poppy cultivation in Rajputana and Central India States for my opinion. I have read

the note with great interest and think it sums up the situation admirably

2 I generally agree with what has been said in it except on some points. In my opinion it is not "perfectly easy to grow other crops in place of poppy." This is not so in Indore at least. I think that, as things stand at present, it is difficult to replace poppy by other crops, for —

- (1) Our poppy land is such that it is suited more to poppy than to any other crop
- (2) That the conditions of irrigation in our poppy tract are such that it is very difficult, if not well nigh impossible, to substitute profitably any other crop for poppy. As the Committee has rightly said the land is mostly well-irrigated and the wells run dry by May, i.e., soon after the poppy crop is collected, and crops like the cereals, which require a lot of water all the year round, become a practical impossibility on that account
- (3) The poppy lands rapidly deteriorate under other crops and can only be kept in condition for them by considerable expenditure on manure
- (4) The subsidiary crops such as Garlic, Dhania, etc., grow and thrive only as subsidiaries and not as principal crops
- (5) The farmers raise in the same year and on the same land Makka which forms their staple food and so they get ready money and food from the same land in the same year

3 I am glad that the Committee has been able to appreciate the loss of the cultivator on account of the closure of poppy cultivation. This is a real stake and our State is greatly concerned in the matter chiefly on his account. It is suggested that he should be fully compensated in money in order to enable him to increase sources of irrigation

D O No 155, dated the 10th March 1928

From—The DEWAN, Partabgarh State
To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your D O letter No 348 58 O Com, dated the 29th February 1928, forwarding a copy of the interesting Note prepared by Mr Henderson on the subject of poppy cultivation in the States of Central India and Rajputana and to state that the conclusions arrived at by the Committee meet with my general acceptance

2 For the supply of 580 maunds of opium to the Government of India only 5,000 tighas or 2,581 acres are grown with poppy

in the Partabgarh State This irrigated area is distributed in several holdings throughout the State It is possible to grow on this Adan wheat, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables and other Umbelliferæ of sorts when poppy cultivation is discontinued But the substitute crops are not likely to yield to the cultivator the same available surplus of income as that derived from poppy cultivation Sugarcane is a fairly valuable crop but its extended cultivation is not practicable due to deficient water supply Market facilities for garden produce are not available in or outside the State which is situate at a distance from the line of Railway communication

3 Below are given figures of a cultivator's profit per bigha after paying rents on certain crops —

	Profit per bigha		
	Rs	A	P
1 Opium	20	0	0
2 Sugarcane	11	0	0
3 Wheat	5	0	0
4 Cotton	5	0	0
5 Garden etc crops—			
(a) Vegetable produce	0	0	0
(b) Onion garlics etc	4	8	0
(c) Ground nut	5	0	0
(d) Pulses	6	0	0
(e) Zira Saunf Dhanra	6	0	0
(f) Rape mustard etc	4	0	0
(g) Alsi	6	0	0
(h) Chillies	8	0	0
(i) Methi	3	8	0

The details of the garden, etc, produce profit figures are contained in the attached statements (Annexures A to I) The profit figures of opium, sugarcane, wheat and cotton cultivation are detailed in the Appendices VII to X of the Memorandum on Opium Cultivation in the Partabgarh State, a copy of which is already supplied to the Committee

4 No crop can yield as much profit as poppy which is beyond compare But some standard for comparison sake would seem to be necessary with a view to estimate the cultivators loss figures For this purpose wheat would appear to be the safe and fair guide Accordingly, the figures of total loss that would be suffered by the cultivators of the State on the discontinuance of poppy are based on that staple crop The estimated money value of the loss is represented as Rs 1,15,600 for 5 000 highas The details are shown in Appendix VI of the Memorandum on Opium Cultivation in the Partabgarh State

5 The fact of the generally low standard of agricultural knowledge possessed by the tenant and his unprosperous condition of life as well as his bias would retard rapid progress in the propaganda work in the State

ANNEXURE A

Statement showing the income and expenditure in cultivating the vegetables (Palak, Radish, Carrots, Methi, etc) per bigha

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs A P		Rs A P
Outturn 12 maunds at		4 Ploughing	3 0 0
Rs 4-8 per maund	54 0 0	Manure 10 carts, etc	8 0 0
		Seed	2 0 0
TOTAL	54 0 0	Weeding 2 times	4 0 0
		Watering 7 times	14 0 0
Deduct expenditure	45 0 0	Labourer	3 8 0
		Watch and Ward	3 0 0
Net profit	9 0 0	Harvesting	2 8 0
		TOTAL	40 0 0
		Rent	5 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	45 0 0

ANNEXURE B

Statement showing the income and expenditure in the cultivation of Garlic Crop per bigha

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs A P		Rs A P
Outturn 27 maunds at		4 Ploughing	3 0 0
Rs 2 per maund	54 0 0	Manure 10 carts, etc	8 0 0
		Seed	3 0 0
TOTAL	54 0 0	Sowing	3 0 0
		Weeding	2 0 0
Deduct	48 8 0	Watering 7 times	14 0 0
		Labourers	3 8 0
Net profit	5 8 0	Watch and Ward	2 0 0
		Extracting	5 0 0
		Rent	5 0 0
		TOTAL	48 8 0

Statement showing the income and expenditure in cultivating Onion per bigha

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs A P		Rs A P
Outturn 120 maunds at		4 Ploughing	3 0 0
As 9 per maund	70 0 0	Manure 10 carts etc	8 0 0
		Seed	3 0 0
TOTAL	70 0 0	Sowing	3 0 0
		Weeding	1 8 0
Deduct	66 8 0	Watering 14 for 23 days	28 0 0
		Labourers	7 0 0
Net profit	3 8 0	Watch	3 0 0
		Extracting and Collecting	5 0 0
		TOTAL	61 8 0
		Rent	5 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	66 8 0

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing the income and expenditure in the cultivation of Methi per bigha

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs a p		Rs a p
Outturn 12 maunds at		4 Ploughing	3 0 0
Rs 3-8 per maund	42 0 0	Manure etc, 10 carts	8 0 0
		Seed	2 0 0
Total	42 0 0	Watering 7 times	14 0 0
		Labourer	3 8 0
Deduct	38 9 0	Watch and ward	1 0 0
		Cultivating etc,	2 0 0
Net profit	3 8 0		
		TOTAL	33 8 0
		Rent	5 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	38 8 0

D O No 43 dated the 15th March 1923

From—The DEWAN, Kotah State

To—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee

I acknowledge the receipt of your D O letter No 348-58 O-Com, dated the 29th ultimo, with which you have sent me Mr Henderson's note on poppy cultivation in the producing States of Rajputana and Central India. The position of poppy cultivation in Kotah State is a peculiar one, as has been sufficiently explained in its various aspects in our printed note* which was fully discussed with the President and Members of the Opium Committee at Kotah on 11th to 14th February 1923. There now remains little to add ended deals with the Appendices II and ition with regard to opium.

The division 3rd I mean, the Malwa portion of the State is our real poppy zone where cultivation is freely permitted.

Mr Henderson in his proposed note says that "the poppy cultivation is now generally restricted to the best class of irrigated land." Undoubtedly in division III poppy is by rotation cultivated in all irrigated lands. But such irrigated land is not necessarily the best irrigated land in our State. As a matter of fact we generally grow our poppy in Kotah in a light soil with a mixture of kankar and sand. In the event of poppy cultivation being prohibited other crops could of course be raised on the same land but they would not pay as much as poppy does. In fact, for reasons mentioned in the printed note and the additional note herewith enclosed† as rejoinder to the Committee's

* (I'nde accompaniment to Kotah State Report)

† (Included as an accompaniment to the Kotah State Report)

criticisms no other crops could possibly compare with poppy. Mr Henderson himself admits that "*the loss to the cultivator is a very real one but very difficult to put into general terms over the whole tract*". This being so the question naturally arises how far this real loss can be estimated with any approach to accuracy.

This has been attempted for the Kotah State and the methods adopted are practically the best possible in the circumstances to insure fairly correct results and at the same time least open to reasonable objections.

After all is said and done and in spite of all arguments to the contrary, the patent fact remains that the loss of agriculturists in Kotah if poppy cultivation is stopped or substantially reduced, cannot really be made up, in other words it will be a dead loss. Whether and how far it may be practicable to ascertain the exact value of such loss in terms of money is a different question.

D O No 118 of 1928 dated the 23rd March 1928

From—The REVENUE OFFICER Piploda State

To—The PRESIDENT of the Opium Committee, Indore

With reference to your D O No 348-58 O Com, dated 29th February 1928, I have the honour to inform you that Piploda State agrees with the procedure devised by the Committee regarding the discontinuation of poppy cultivation.

D O No 227, dated Tonk, the 21st March 1928

From—The VICE PRESIDENT AND REVENUE MEMBER Tonk State Council

To—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee

Reference your No 348 58 O Com, dated the 29th February 1928, I agree to Mr Henderson's note in the main.

It is admitted that where opium can grow other crops can also be produced, but no substitute crop can be found at the moment which has an equal value to opium. There must therefore be a transition stage to the final closing of opium cultivation wherein alternative crops can be tried out and their market values tested.

I consider that those garden crops such as cauliflower, cabbage, etc., which are perishable and therefore require quick marketing are out of the question. The tracts in this State where opium is grown are not situated near any large town where a demand for such produce is a daily requirement. Other kinds of garden crops are already grown in sufficient quantities for the requirements of the State. It might be possible to extend these crops provided an "Export Outlet" could be found for them, but markets open to this kind of produce are at a great distance and are overstocked from their own districts.

New methods of growing cotton, sugarcane, ground nuts, tobacco and improved kinds of wheat are the lines on which we are concentrating on our farm. The farm is run in connection with the Plant Institute at Indora.

I consider that the advancement of agricultural education in the States is the only way to solve the difficulty and the question of alternative crops, as this education spreads, will to a great extent solve itself.

D O No 114 of 1923, dated the 3rd April 1923

From—The DEWAN Sailana State,
To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

With reference to your D O letter No 348-58 O Com, dated the 29th February 1928, I have a copy of the note on the subject of the producing States of Rajpootana State that the Darbar have no objection to the procedure suggested by you in your letter under reply.

The two salient points as to the loss to be suffered immediately by the State as well as cultivators have clearly been laid down. So far as the remedies are suggested the Darbar doubt the success in view of the small resources of the State without further possibility of tapping new sources of revenue as well as the lack of any market for the new productions enumerated in the list specially owing to the insular position of the State, which will tell heavily upon the cultivators hitherto enjoying in poppy cultivation the advantage of a ready money crop. However, the remedies suggested may be given a trial as the only alternative when Government have decided putting a stop to poppy cultivation.

D O No 8850, dated the 5th April 1923

From—The EDUCATIONAL MEMBER Gwahar State,
To—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee

Please refer to your D O letter No 348 58 O Com, dated 29th February 1928, with which you forwarded for an expression of my opinion a Note on the subject of the possibility of replacing poppy cultivation by substitute crops.

This subject discussed in the Note, though important in itself, is one that does not seriously affect the main issue involved in the stoppage or curtailment of poppy cultivation. It is at best a subsidiary issue and more or less of academic interest only. Poppy cultivation has before this also been reduced and replaced on a far larger scale without the preliminaries of an investigation of substitute crops. Left to itself it will likewise be replaced in the

future, as demand diminishes or ceases altogether. But the Gwalior Council of Regency find no arguments convincing enough to enable them to share the hope that replacement of poppy, by whatever crop effected, will not be felt by the cultivators of the State or that their economic condition will not at all be affected thereby.

As a matter of abstract theories, there is little to say against the suggestions made in the Committee's Note, but this complacent view will, it is apprehended, have to be considerably modified before the problem is actually tackled in practice. For, subsidiary crops are at best catch crops only and not money crops. It is not possible to grow all crops as suggested in the Note, because for some the climate may not be suitable, for others the land may not be in a fit condition to suit their cultivation, whereas for most of them even after they are raised it may not be easy to find a ready market at the high prices, at any rate, offered at present.

Moreover as agricultural conditions vary from tract to tract the conclusion arrived at about a particular province cannot with certainty be held applicable to Central India and the least so to Mandsaur district to which poppy cultivation is now confined in this State.

Subject to the above observations I am directed to express the Council of Regency's acquiescence in the conclusions reached by your Committee.

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D O No 363/132-27 of 1928, dated the 14th April 1928

From—The DEWAN, Ratlam State,

To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your D O letter No 348-58 O-Com, dated the 29th February 1928, forwarding Mr Henderson's Note on the present position of poppy cultivation in the producing States of Rajputana and Central India and asking for an expression of my opinion on it.

The actual loss that would be occasioned to the cultivators if opium production were abandoned is estimated at over half a lac of rupees.

Taking the average of the last five years it appears that about 3 000 bighas (or 1,500 acres) of land is under poppy at present.

From the statement furnished to the Opium Committee during their visit to Ratlam, showing expenses in cultivation of various irrigated crops, the quantity and value of yield and net profit in comparison to poppy cultivation, it appears that the expenses of cultivating poppy (and maize) amount to Rs 64 (Rs 8-8 plus Rs 55-8) per bigha and the total value (or earning) is Rs 87-12, leaving a net profit of Rs 23-12 per bigha. While in the case of wheat the expense is Rs 26-2 and the value (or earning) is Rs 31-14 leaving a net profit of Rs 6-12.

Ground nut leaves a profit of Rs 7 8, vegetables Rs 20, cotton Rs 9 8 and sugarcane Rs 15. But most wells in the State get dried up soon after the cold weather and are unsuitable for cultivation of vegetables and sugarcane. Cotton prices fluctuate very considerably and as to ground nut, the peasants here are not accustomed to it. So wheat is the only crop that can be used as a sort of substitute for opium generally and the profit in the case of opium being Rs 23 12 and that of wheat Rs 5 12, the difference, viz, Rs 18 is the loss per bigha to the cultivator if poppy production ceases. For 3,000 bighas the loss works out to Rs 54 000. Thus cotton and wheat can to some extent be substituted for poppy and the loss to the cultivator would be somewhere in the region of half a lac of rupees.

D O No 276 dated the 17th April 1928

From—The POLITICAL MEMBER Dewas State Junior Branch,
To—The PRESIDENT, Opium Committee, Indore

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram dated the 13th instant regarding Mr Henderson's note on opium cultivation in Malwa I am directed to state that the Darhar agree generally in the views of Mr Henderson and have no observations to make regarding the same.

I may, however, refer to the following points touched upon by Mr Henderson —

- (1) From the booklet containing a list of articles on which export duty is levied, a copy of which has been sent to you with my D O No 76, dated the 26th January last, it will be clear that Mr Henderson's observation regarding export duties as made in (5) does not hold good in the case of this State and the export duties levied in this State cannot be termed heavy at all.
- (2) Chillies and tobacco are at present cultivated in this State wherever possible and there is no prejudice against their cultivation.
- (3) Irrigated cotton or sugarcane cannot be taken as a substitute as supply of water generally runs short, especially in the months of April, May and June.

D O No 437, dated the 20th April 1928

From—The CHIEF MINISTER Jhalawar State,
To—The PRESIDENT Opium Committee

With reference to your demi official letter No 348 58 O Com, dated the 29th February 1928, I have to say that the note on the subject of poppy cultivation by Mr Henderson, has been carefully

gone through by the Revenue Minister who is of opinion that taking everything into consideration as far as the Jhalawar State is concerned there is no crop as much paying as poppy, a fact which he says is fully borne out by the comparative statements accompanying the Revenue Minister's note submitted to the Opium Committee at Jhalrapatan in February last. He further says that sugarcane could possibly take the place of poppy but as irrigation is carried on here by means of wells which are of poor quality and dry up wholly or partially during the hot months of the year, the substitution of sugarcane for poppy on an extensive scale does not appear to be practicable.

As regards turmeric (Haldi), he is of opinion that the Jhalawar soil is not suited for it. It generally does well in tracts where rainfall is abundant or where the soil is capable of retaining moisture for a longer period than it generally does in Jhalawar.

Chillies, he says, are already sown in large areas but the profit to the cultivator is almost insignificant as compared with that derived from poppy. As regards tobacco it has been pointed out that it is grown in Jhalawar on a limited scale. The growing part of this crop is done by the ordinary cultivator, but the curing business is performed by an entirely different class of people called Kumavats. Thus the profit is divided between the grower and the curer. Moreover there exists in the minds of cultivators a strong prejudice against the cultivation of this crop which renders the question of its substitution for poppy all the more difficult.

The Revenue Minister agrees with Mr. Henderson in the opinion that the export duty on raw cotton is a bit too heavy. There are, however, reasons for keeping it at that high figure. Sometimes it so happens that the neighbouring States which usually feed the Ginning and Pressing factories in the Jhalawar State stop for some reasons their quotas of supply. This being the case if the local produce of the State is also allowed to be exported without being ginned and pressed the chances are that the local factories would be reduced to starvation with the result that the industry would soon die out. Another disadvantage is that if cotton is allowed to be exported unbailed it deteriorates in transit and fetches less price. Moreover when the Press and Factories were started in Jhalawar, the Darbar had given to the proprietors a definite assurance to the effect that the produce of the Tahsil in which the Factory was situated would not be allowed to go out unbailed. The lowering of the export duty on cotton would certainly stimulate its cultivation but such a measure cannot in any case adequately compensate the Darbar for the loss on account of opium.

As pointed out by Mr. Henderson the Revenue Minister also
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ready money crop is also of considerable advantage to the State as it enables the cultivator to pay up his dues readily

Research work on crops may find a substitute for poppy but the loss to the cultivator will be a very real one. If poppy cultivation be stopped it would be fair to compensate them, but the compensation in kind and the propaganda work in the villages as suggested by Mr Henderson cannot adequately repay the cultivator, if the following facts are taken into consideration —

- (1) The low standard of the cultivator's knowledge
- (2) The strong prejudice against growing certain crops
- (3) Time required in picking up technical agriculture knowledge of the production of new crops
- (4) Finding market for the new products. It has also to be borne in mind that the process of substituting one crop for another must necessarily be a slow one and the loss that would accrue to the cultivator during the long process of the adoption is obvious

Copy of telegram, dated the 27th June 1928 from the Senior Member, Revenue Board Jaora State, Jaora, to the President Opium Committee, Camp Mashobra

Your telegram 22nd June Mr Henderson's note considered

Land cultivated with opium gives year after year two crops maize and poppy with subsidiary crops Garden crops or crops of umbelliferae need good seed and requires many by Darbar in a suitable substitute for poppy for staff of cultivator his loss by sided and Darbar will also be the losers

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As pointed out by Mr Henderson, the Revenue Minister also thinks that in the Rajputana Malwa tract opium represents a ready money crop without which the cultivator finds it difficult to finance his agricultural operations. Without this crop he is generally reduced to the necessity of taking loans. The existing this

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Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

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be losers

